INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1055.

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVI NO 262--- BOMBAY THURSDAY OCTOBER 25 1928 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England),

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
27 Oct.	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		16,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jun.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares* as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	17 Oct.	30 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8696	....	@14 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@ 28 „
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov.	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 „	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 „	16 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 „	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams—"YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
*30th „	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.	
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
*19 „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.	
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.	
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
26th Oct.	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
27th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
29th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
31st „	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
7th Nov	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
14th „	Ellore ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th „
Honolulu Maru..	23rd „	3rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru..	10th Dec.	23rd „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

MISS MAYO'S

MOTHER INDIA: A REJOINDER

(4th and New Edition).

BY

K. NATARAJAN

EDITOR,

"The Indian Social Reformer."

With an Introduction by

THE HON. MR. G. A. NATESAN,

Editor of "The Indian Review,"

Member, Council of State.

Contains criticisms by Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Mahatma Gandhi and others.

Ten thousand copies of the "Rejoinder" have gone out of the Press within nine months and yet the demand seems to be insistent as ever. The mischief wrought by Miss Mayo's book calls for effective answer, and Mr. Natarajan's "Rejoinder" with the numerous appendices which have grown with each succeeding edition, has served the purpose so well that the Publishers have ventured to issue this Fourth Edition, so soon after the publication of the last. The Publishers will be glad to quote special terms to those who want to send copies of this book to friends abroad.

"Swarajya".—"It is a timely publication and should be widely circulated to counteract the effect produced by Miss Mayo's propaganda."

"People".—"The booklet is admirable."

Price As. 12. 1sh. 6d. post free.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," As. 10.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review," send postage stamps for annas Four only to G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, for a free specimen copy. Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,75,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Where Quality Counts

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
Etc.,Etc.

They Specify KATNI FIREBRICKS

Agents
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—22079.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

426-427 Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22967

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, S. DATTA,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Manager.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time, are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of payment.....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

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Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

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Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.
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Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be said for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing CLERK who can do correspondence in English with European countries. Only experienced hands, should see personally, at the undermentioned place. Pay according to qualification. UNIVERSAL IMPORTING CO., 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Kamar Building.
A R1247

WANTED—Three FIRST CLASS SHORTHAND TYPISTS for a Government Committee on a salary of Rs. 300 per month per head for about two months or more. No persons with a speed of less than 150 words per minute in shorthand and 70 words per minute in typing need apply. Apply by letter only to the SECRETARY, Bombay Ssrike Enquiry Committee Secretariat, Bombay.
A 31260

WANTED—Experienced TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for hand made cloths. Apply to THE NAWABHARATH WEAVING CO., CHOWA CANNANORE.
A R1238

WANTED—ACTRESSES any nationality for film work good model essential Apply in writing with photo to Suvarna Pictures, 22, Civil Lines, Bombay Road, Kirkee.
R1236

WANTED—For oversea service CLERKS GRADUATES, UNDERGRADUATES, DRAFTSMEN, OVERSEERS, ENGINEERS, ACCOUNTANTS, DOCTORS, STENOGRAPHERS, LADY-DOCTORS and NURSES, etc., for India Professors, Teachers and Private Secretaries, etc., to consult with Box No. 2197 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" Bombay, Enclose Stamp for reply.
A R1239

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION for a Brahmin of 30. Has previous experience of 11 years as Accountant, Head clerk Representative, office Assistant and one month's jail experience as prisoner. Apply Box No. 2199 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle",
B R1248

LOANS.

5000 Cash loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928. Concession enlistment continued 28th October 1928. For rules and results of 31st July 1928, Paid Agents wanted. Apply. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
L R1230

MATRIMONIAL.

A—POOR WELL EDUCATED MOHEMEDAN of respectable family, seeks LIFE COMPANION, any religion, widow or orphan prefered. Poor but kind have to right sort. Apply Box No. 2198 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1243

MEDICAL

'OKASA'—German Patent Tablets for impotency. A few pills will show the effect. Apply, sole Agents BOMBAY BERLIN TRADING BUREAU, Baria Building Crawford Market.
M R1249

DIABETES SPECIFIC—Lasting cure guaranteed. Money refunded if in failure. Hundreds of hopeless cases cured Checks frequency and excessiveness of urine Prevents passing sugar, dry throat and reduction. Price: 30 dozes Rs. 3/- The DHANVANTRY PHARMACY. 28A, Eligin Road, Allahabad.
M R1240

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY—Of a guaranteed cure for GONORrhOEA, SYPHILIS, IMPOTENCY and other male or female chronic cases. Cure guaranteed. Advance Rs. 5/- with order or 2 annas postage for particulars and reply 20,000 Testimonials unsolicited. Liett Dr. R. Chand Esq., Multan says:— I have tried Dr. Khorana Gono Cure on various patients and found it the best medicine in old and new cases. Can safely recommend. DR. G R. KHORANA and SONS, GONOSPECIALIST, Gwalmand, Lahore.
R1244

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL, MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
Family Suites with bath available.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AMRUT MAHAL DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. a,—51, dated 15th October, 1928.

The annual auction sale of the Amrut Mahal Cattle will be held at the following centres on dates noted, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. :—

No.	Sale Centres.	Dates.	Other particulars.
1.	Dudda. (Hassan Taluk)	15th, 16th and 17th November 1928.	Nearest Railway Station Dudda. (Mysore Arsikere line.)
2.	Holalkere.	19th, 20th and 21st November 1928.	Near Holalkere Railway Station.
3.	Sulekere. (Channagere Taluk)	5th, 6th and 7th December 1928.	18 Miles from Sasalu Railway Station.
4.	Konehalli.	10th and 11th December 1928.	Honnavalli Road Railway Station.
5.	Iyanahalli.	27th and 28th December 1928.	7 Miles from Chitaldrug on the Chitaldrug and Davangere Road.

Conditions.

1. The sale shall be knocked down in favour of the person who offers the highest bid, provided the Superintendent does not consider it unreasonably low. As soon as the sale is concluded, the purchaser shall pay 25 per cent of the sale amount and furnish suitable security for the balance. The balance shall be paid by him within a week from the date of sale, failing which the animal shall be resold at the risk of the original purchaser. Any loss that may accrue on such resale shall be recoverable from him as arrears of Land Revenue, but he shall not be entitled to participate in the event of any profits. The animal, till then, will be retained by the Department at the risk of the purchaser.

2. Persons whose solvency may be considered to be doubtful may be required by the Superintendent, at his discretion, to deposit from Rs. 10 to 25 so as to ensure his *bona fide* at the time of bidding.

3. Withdrawal or takarar of any kind will not be considered once the bid is offered in open sale and concluded, and the final record of the sale in the register and signing thereof by the purchaser (which is compulsory) or in case the party refuses to sign, a note to this effect by the Superintendent shall be tantamount to acceptance of all liabilities imposed in sale conditions.

B. LAKSHMIPATHY,
Superintendent.
31266

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

NOTICE.

DIVALI HOLIDAYS CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS 1928.

RETURN TICKETS at REDUCED FARES will be issued for all classes of passengers from Bombay to stations North of Palghar and vice versa from FRIDAY, the 9th to MONDAY, the 12th November, 1928, during the Divali Holidays and will be available for the completion of the return journey upto 12 noon of Monday the 19th November, 1928. First and Second Class Concession Fares Return Tickets will also be available during the same days from any station on the line to any station fifty miles apart. For further particulars refer to Notices exhibited at stations or apply to the office of the Undersigned.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag: General-Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th October, 1928.
31269

LOST OR MISLAID.

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 07398 for 15 shares bearing Nos. 41280 to 41294 of the Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Tulsidas Kachra has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company. Otherwise, duplicate of same will be issued to the undersigned the present holder of the shares.

TULSIDAS KACHRA,
Nagindas Vijbhukandas Shop,
Mulji Jetha Market,
Bombay.
R1259

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client RADHABAI, widow and administratrix of the deceased Govind Vithal Parab, has lost Bond Share Certificate for 10 shares of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., bearing Share Nos. 19975 to 19984 of the face value of Rs. 100 each, but on which Rs. 50 per share were paid and bearing Share Certificate No. C|1391 standing in the name of Govind Vithal Parab and that we have applied to the Company for the issue of duplicate certificate in place of the lost ones. Any body dealing with the old certificate will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1928.
DASTUR & CO.,
Attorneys for Radhabai widow of Govind Vithal Parab.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

ON and from FRIDAY, the 26th October, 1928, the Week-End Express, running between Victoria Terminus and Poona, will cease to run.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1928.
31259

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

UNIT NO. 1 AND 1-A.—GAS PRODUCER PLANT FOR WELDING FURNACES. BY DOWSON AND MASON GAS PLANT CO., LEVENSHULME—MANCHESTER.

UNIT NO. 2 AND 2-A.—GAS PRODUCERS (ONE SET OF TWO) FOR GAS FIRED FURNACES, COMPLETE WITH ALL GATES, PLATFORMS, ETC. BY DOWSON AND MASON GAS PLANT CO., LEVENSHULME—MANCHESTER.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of the above, which are installed in the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Matunga, and can be inspected in position on application to the Works Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Matunga.

2. Intending purchasers should inspect the Gas Producer Plant and Producers in position and purchasers will have to dismantle and remove them at their own cost and risk.

3. No printed form of tender will be issued, but the tenderers should tender on their own form or by letter. The envelopes enclosing the tender should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for purchase of Gas Producer Plant and Gas Producers."

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000 wholly in cash, (currency notes when for Rs. 100 and over should be of the Bombay Circle only), or wholly in Government Promissory Notes to the market value of Rs. 1,000 should be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money, before the time fixed for opening the tenders, and the Agent on behalf of the Administration reserves to himself the right to confiscate the deposit, should the successful tenderer fail to abide by his tender.

5. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on

WEDNESDAY, the 14th November, 1928.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P Railway.
13th October, 1928.
31226

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAMDEO KERU PATIL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has purchased the undermentioned property at an Auction sale held by Messrs. Bennett and Co., on the 18th day of October, 1928, under instructions of Dalpatram Ravishanker Khakhar the Mortgagee of the said property and on account and at the risk of Ramrao Moroba Trilokekar, the Mortgagor in exercise of the Power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 11th day of August, 1926, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of Naigaum Cross Road at Dadar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,005 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 64 and 17 New Nos. 14587 and C|14543, New Survey Nos. 1|1190 and 5B|1191 and the Cadastral Survey No. 16 Matunga Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos 6483 (3) and 6467 and Street Nos. 34 and 50B and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Bhiva Vithoo Agree and partly by that of Framji Edalji Nentin, on or towards the West partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Ghadiali and partly by that of Krishnarao Raghunathji on or towards the North partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Ghadiali and partly by that of Framji Edalji Nentin and on or towards the South by the said Naigaum Cross Road.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1928.

MALVI, MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
31268

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LEATHER CUTTINGS, HIDE PIECES AND HURDA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 898 of 1927 (Halimabai vs. Jenabai), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Dharavi.

97 bales Leather cuttings.
3 bales Hide pieces.
30 bales Harda.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Thoburn House" Merewether Road, opp. the Green Hotel, Apollo Bunder, valuable furniture, glass, crockery, plateware, carpets, dining table, side board, dinner wagons, ice-box, drawing room and Chesterfield suites, writing tables, silver and book-cases, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing tables, hat stands, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. A. Weaver and others. Catalogues, are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

TWO LIFE LONG PALS
WHO LOVED A
WOMAN WITHOUT
A SOUL!
SUCH IS THE THEME
IN THIS MIGHTY DRAMA

HAVOC

With an all Star Cast including

MADGE BELLAMY
AND
GEORGE O'BRIEN

A mighty Drama of War-dazed Women.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
RONALD COLMAN
IN
TH SPORTING VENUS
WITH
BLANCHE SWEET AND LEW CODY

Castles, Cabarets, night life in London, Paris and Deauville. The romance of a headstrong titled beauty, a poor lad and a dissolute Prince.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUEABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Mahomed Ramjanally and others, the proving Executors of the last will and testament and codicil thereto of Ramzan Gulamhoosein, the deceased mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor and pursuant to the Power of Sale granted to the mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of July, 1922 and made between Hasham Haji Musa of the one part and Ramzan Gulamhoosein of the other part and Further Charge bearing date the 14th day of November, 1922 and made between the said Hasham Haji Musa of the one part and the said Ramzan Gulamhoosein of the other part Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on Saturday the 27th day of October, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses now and hereafter standing thereon and situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the Land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 318, New No. A1|4033 and New Survey No. 1B|20 and Cadastral City Survey No. 913 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward Nos. 4973 (1), 4973 (2), 4973 (3) and Street Nos. 301, 301A, 301B.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the said Executors of the deceased mortgagee at their office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

PRICES OPEN HIGHER ON LIGHT FROST AND EXCESSIVE RAINS—SCATTERED BUYING AND COVERING—EXTENSIVE SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING—HEAVY CROP MOVEMENT—PRE-GINNING REPORT LIQUIDATION KEEP TONE BEARISH—FUTURES 18 TO 21 POINTS LOWER—SPOT 20 POINTS DOWN AT 20 CENTS.

New York, Oct. 23.

With an unfavourable view of the overnight news, together with reports of light frost in Arkansas and North Texas the New York Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 7 to 8 points on scattered buying and covering. This improvement did not last long owing to heavy crop movement forcing extensive hedge selling every day. The next ginning report which due to be published on the 25th inst. also induced some long liquidation and the market displayed bearish tone throughout the session. It is true that temporarily the market is called upon to absorb overwhelming Southern hedge selling. These offerings are impressively absorbed by trade interests and speculative operators. The ready absorbtion of contracts is particularly due to changed 'supply' and 'Demand' position owing to disappointing yield showing comperatively small quantity of lint cotton in ginning process. This had induced many crop authorities to reduce their crop estimates which are now running between 13-1|2 to 14 Million Bales crop. The crop of this size is believed by many as inadequate for world's requirements. Spinners are also holding small stocks and improvement in the demand of manufactured goods has resulted in free buying by trade interests and materially higher prices are looked for in the long run. However the situation has its own temporary bearish aspect namely "heavy movement and hedge selling." The movement is nearing its peak as the ginning report is likely to be in the neighbourhood of 8 million bales. South has sold considerable hedges against actual and prospective arrivals and it is no wonder that despite easier basis at the interior towns, the tone of the market continues strong.

Conditions surrounding demands, while much more encouraging than during the last six months, are still too nebulous to afford a basis for definite conclusions regarding the size of this season's consumption. This much can be said: stocks of goods are moderate. Spinners entered the new season in somewhat better position. We admit the difficulty of attempting forecast of this season's consumption, but in spite of the reports of unsatisfactory conditions in one country or another, we think the trend is generally toward improvement, sufficiently so, in fact to absorb an American cotton crop of 13-1|2 to 14 million bales or thereabouts, at prices higher than those now ruling.

Thus on one side the situation is developing on the bull side, while on the other Southern hedge selling in checking advances.

The market closed at about the lowest level of the session at a decline of 18 to 21 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points. and closed at 20 cents.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 27 to 22 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 21 points to 18.97c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Oct. 22 N. Y.—January 19.82 (10.16 a.m.) lowest 19.64 (at the opening).

Oct. 23. N. Y.—January 19.77 (at the opening) lowest 19.50 (at the close).

N. Y. December 19.81 plus .09 lowest 19.54—.18.

Reuter, dated the 23rd. instant:—

"Market early advanced on favourable weather, but reacted later on Southern hedge selling and liquidation."

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 23.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York. 11 a.m.—	
January	19.60
March	19.55
May	19.44
New York. Noon Call.—	
January	19.71
March	19.55
May	19.51
New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.—	
January	19.05
March	19.00
May	18.90

LIVERPOOL

FIRM OPENING ON FROST REPORTS—SCATTERED BUYING—LATER DECLINED ON HEDGE AND STRADDLE SELLING—FUTURES 4 TO 6 POINTS LOWER— SALES 7,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

The Liverpool futures market opened firm at a rise of 2 to 4 points on reports of frost. Scattered buying hardened prices and they were quoted 6 to 5 points better over previous closing at noon. During the afternoon prices declined Southern hedge selling and straddle selling and closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 9 points to 10.95d. per lb. and Sales amounted to 7,000 Bales.

East Indian Spot Cotton prices were raised by 10 points and sales of 500 Bales were recorded.

Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 1 point with January 10.26 and May 10.22.

Egyptian Cotton futures displayed steady tone and closed at a rise of 9 to 11 points Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot prices improved 20 points to 18.65d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

22nd. Oct.:—Buying in heavy rains in Mississippi valley.

Weather Map: Rains in the Central Belt. Low temperatures in the North-West.

23rd. Oct.:—Market declined on straddle and hedge selling.

Light frost occurred in Arkansas and North Texas.

Weather Map: Heavy rains Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Considering heavy crop movements, strong undertone impressive."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable dated 23rd inst. (9-30 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends:—

"Estimate ginning over 8 millions; believe 60 per cent ginned indicating crop about 13.600.000 Bs. If confirmed look for higher prices eventually; but South heavy sellers, cheap basis at the moment".

Khimji Poonjia and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., dated the 23rd inst.:—

"Despite light frost north heavy rains East market weaker consequence overwhelming hedge selling."

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 23.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	123,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

	Opening	Closing
October	10.48	10.39—.05
November		10.24—.04
December		10.23—.04
January	10.30	10.21—.04
February		10.19—.05
March	10.29	10.20—.05
April		10.18—.05
May	10.26	10.19—.05
June		10.14—.06
July	10.21	10.13—.06
August		10.03—.06
September		9.91—.05
October		9.81—.05
Middling Spot	10.95	plus .09

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 23.

Demand Bills	484.62

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 23.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-3|8
T.T. Amsterdam on Lonon	12-09-3|4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	30.03
T.T. Milan on London	92.58
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	124.20
T.T. London on Prague	163.62

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 23.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. spot. Sellers s. 18-15|16d.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Following a decline of 19 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 364|- for Broach A.|M. delivery and declined to Rs. 362|8 on long liquidation by nervous bulls. Liverpool opened easy 8 points lower and the local market after declining to Rs. 361|8 rallied and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl|May	....	362	12 0
Oomra Dec|Jan	....	332	0 0
Bengal Dec|Jan	....	294	0 0

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market opened for Broach A.|M. delivery at Rs. 362|4 and ruled easy on long liquidation and absence of buying. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:

Broach A.|M.	.....	361	8 0
Oomra D.|J.	.....	331	0 0
Bengal D.|J.	.....	293	0 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Oct.	239.60
Jan.	235.80
April	234.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.45 plus .10
Scinde, Fine	7.70 plus .10
Scinde, Superfine	7.95 plus .10
Bengal, Good	7.20 plus .10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.45 plus .10
Bengal, Fine	7.70 plus .10
Oomra, Good	7.65 plus .10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.95 plus .10
Oomra, Fine	8.25 plus .10
Broach, Fully Good	8.95 plus .10
Broach, Fine	9.20 plus .10
Broach, Superfine	9.45 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

October	17.85 plus .09
November	17.95 plus .09
December	18.18 plus .10
January	18.10 plus .10
February	18.10 plus .10
March	18.28 plus .11
April	18.28 plus .11
May	18.43 plus .11
June	18.43 plus .11
July	18.51 plus .11
August	18.51 plus .11
September	18.51 plus .11
October	18.56 plus .12
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.65 plus .20

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 23.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C. £21-3|4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £140-1|2.

P. and O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.

National Bank £534|4.

Eastern Bank £7-1|8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £88-7|8.

Conversion Loan £77-3|4.

Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £102-7|8.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £54.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-1|8.

Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-1|4.

Consols £55-5|8.

War Loan 5 per cent £103-3|8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-1|8.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 23.

December	19.54—.18
January	19.50—.19
March	19.45—.19
May	19.32—.19
July	19.18—.21
Middling Spot	20.00—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 23.

October	18.88—.27
January	18.96—.22
Middling Spot	18.97—.21

PUNJAB COTTON CROP.

(From Our Correspondent).

Jaranwala Oct. 24.

Insects invading cotton plants both American and Deshi. Damage becoming serious. Expect poor yield. Crop is late by 2 to 3 weeks on average.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

London Ready	26	11	0
London Forward	26	13	0
American Cent	58	6	0
China Opening	2	7	10
China Closing	2	7	10
Ready	60	2	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	
Asoje	60|1	60|4	60|1	60|2
Tejimundi	-|5|-			
Kartik	60|4	60|7	60|4	60|5
Tejimundi	1|1			

Tone of Silver:—Possibly steady. There were buyers at 1|16 below the quoation.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Ready	21	6	0
Asoje	21	5	9
Kartik	21	5	6
National City	21	8	9
N. Manordass	21	8	3
N Motilal	21	6	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date	23-10-28 3322000	3310000
,, Yesterday	do. 123000	84000
Exports to date	do. 1913000	1820000
Stock at Ports	19-10-28 1646000	2049000
,, Interior Towns	do. 847000	967000
,, Liverpool	19-10-28 545000	1015000
Visible Supply	19-10-28 3945000	5024000
Quantity in Sight	do. 4681000	4992000

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.) Ex-Godown Bombay.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 643 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton:

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 147 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 48|14; highest 49|0|6; lowest Rs. 48|13|6; closing Rs. 48|14|6.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 4|8|1-1|2 highest Rs. 4|8|3; closing Rs. 4|8.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 54|10; highest Rs. 54|12|6; closing Rs. 54|11.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Wheat	2,506 Cwts.
Linseed	5,220 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	144 ,,
Gingellyseeds	1,215 ,,
Poppyseed	162 ,,
Groundnuts	2,009 ,,
Castorseed	4,562 ,,
Rice	3,620 ,,
Myrabollams	416 ,,
Cottonseed	1,535 ,,
Mowraseed	533 ,,
Gram	3,872 ,,
Joowar	4,816 ,,
Maize	125 ,,
Barley	278 ,,
Bajree	1,599 ,,
Coal	147 Tons.

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Bengal D.|J.	293
Broach A.|M.	362
Oomra D.|J.	331

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

100	Toyomankwa	Khandesh	262
100	Toyomankwa	Darwaha	300
100	Patel Cotton & Co.	Sikandrabad	305
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Broach	355
100	Currimbhai Mill	Hathras	253
100	Volkart Bros.	Nanded	296
100	Do.	Sailu	260
100	Tata & Co.	Sind-American	315
100	Volkart Bros.	Comptah	367
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Bengal	270
100	Breul & Co.	Bengal	303
100	Patel & Co.	Bengal	316
100	Colaba Land	Bengal	319
100	Toyomankwa	Kuradwadi	290
100	K. Damji & Co.	Indore	285

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 23.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—Jan.|Feb. shipment sellers 44|9.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Cargoes::—Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers 44.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels:—November shipment sellers 48|3.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels: No offering.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 23.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. ... 84|11|1|4

DEPRESSION DEVELOPES INTO STORM

EXTENSIVE RAINFALL IN MADRAS AND WEST COAST

POONA, Oct. 24.

The Arabian Sea depression has probably developed into a storm with the centre this morning within one degree of latitude fourteen, longitude sixty-seven. It is apparently moving now in a north-westerly direction. Rainfall has decreased on the north Madras coast, but continued to be extensive in south-east Madras and along the west coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, East Rajputana, East Central India, West Konkan, Mysore, Madras south-east and Madras coast north, and local in the United Provinces, West Central India east, Bombay Deccan and Malabar. A few falls have occurred in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Punjab Hills, Gujarat, Central Provinces west and Hyderabad south.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point half of an inch, Shillong a quarter, Sangor Island and Hazaribagh a half. Cawnpore and Agra two, Mainpuri and Dehra Dun one and a half, Mussoorie three-quarters, Lucknow and Jhansi a half, Bareilly, Simla, Udaipur and Veraval a quarter, Jaipur four, Ajmer, Neemuch, Jubbulpore, Ratnagiri, Hanamkonda and Mangalore a half, Marmagoa and Mercara two, Karwar and Trichinopoly three, Madras one and a half, Gopalpur and Coonoor one, Coimbatore, Salem and Calingapatam three-quarters, and Belgaum a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension along the western Himalayas and in the Punjab.

Earthquake report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5,000 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at twenty-three hours thirty-four minutes on Tuesday, 23rd October.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

General Remarks:—The Arabian Sea depression has probably developed into a storm with its centre this morning within a degree of Lat. 14 deg. N. and Long. 67 deg. E. It is apparently moving in some north-westerly direction. Rainfall has decreased on the north Madras Coast, but continues extensive in south-east Madras and along the west coast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the United Provinces, Rajputana, the Bombay Presidency, Mysore and south-east Madras, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual except in Baluchistan, Sind, west Gujarat and the extreme south of the Peninsula. Temperatures were above normal in the Punjab, Sind and Gujarat.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in south-east Madras and along the west coast.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Delhi	0.03in.
Mainpuri	1.70in.
Jhansi	0.49in.
Agra	2.37in.
Cawnpore	2.22in.
Allahabad	0.10in.
Ajmer	0.40in.
Jaipur	4.39in.
Kotah	0.16in.
Mount Abu	0.41in.
Veraval	0.19in.
Bhavnagar	0.02in.
Neemuch	0.45in.
Indore	0.13in.
Jubbulpore	0.58in.
Khandwa	0.02in.
Akola	0.06in.
Amraoti	0.02in.
Ratnagiri	0.43in.
Marmugao	2.43in.
Karwar	2.92in.
Malegaon	0.10in.
Ahmednagar	0.07in.
Poona	0.06in.
Belgaum	0.23in.
Aurangabad	0.04in.
Nizamabad	0.06in.
Hyderabad	0.01in.
Mangalore	0.51in.
Calicut	0.07in.
Cochin	0.06in.
Trivandrum	0.31in.
Colombo	0.49in.
Masulipatam	0.05in.
Cocanada	0.18in.
Madras	1.36in.
Coimbatore	0.76in.
Trichinopoly	2.60in.
Negapatam	0.18in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24th October, 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.871 inches (.017 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.741 inches (.043 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .071.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.8 degrees (0.3 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees (1.9 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 77 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 81 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloud equal to 10) 5 miles per hour.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.02 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.36 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 85.57 inches.

Weather remarks: Thunder.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Oct. 24.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 24-10-28:—Colaba Point 0.02in.; Fort 0.00in.; J. J. Hospital 0.00in.

Total since 1st June to date:—Colaba Point 85.56; Fort 119.66; J. J. Hospital 92.73.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927:—Colaba Point 68.74; Fort 84.02; J. J. Hospital 69.24.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926:—Colaba Point 69.55; Fort 102.91; J. J. Hospital 84.02.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	143	1,492	575
Central India	....	4,832	6,992
Barsi and Nagar	8	1,226	1,204
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	881	560
Berar	1,207	10,004	3,957
Central Provinces	31	6,803	2,653
Total Oomras	1,488	25,238	15,941
Dholera	112	1,642	12,145
N.-W. Provinces	473	12,043	5,971
Rajputana	24	903	5,440
Sind-Punjab	....	456	4,771
Broach	....	2,505	2,345
Coompta and Dharwar	....	1,737	2,339
Westerns-Northerns	74	2,272	2,836
Cocoanada	....	1	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	451	6,043
Persian	....	30	1,855
American	....	778	18,088
Egyptian and African	....	5,942	4,288
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	....	2
Total	2,171	53,998	81,864

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

1 Sept. to 18th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	22-10-28	This year	Last year.
Europe	2,740	91,221	52,524
Japan & China	8,083	1,67,345	56,989
Coast Ports	....	2,969	2,692
Up-country by Rail	....	18,804	8,770
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	20,827	5,750
Total	10,823	3,01,166	1,26,725

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	315	....
Bengal Fine	310	....
Bengal F.G.	295	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	315	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	295	....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	350	340
Nagpur Fine	350	340
Yeotmal Fine	340	335
Arvi Fine	340	325
Amraoti Fine	335	310
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	330	295
Mulkapur Fine	320	290
Khandesh Fine	305	285
Muthia Fine	....	....
Muthia F.G.	....	230
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	....	295|305
Purna F.G.G.S.	....	295
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	300
Indore|Ujjain Fine	....	295
Burwah Sanavad Fine	....	295|300
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	360	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	340	....
Cambodia	425	....
Miraj|Sangli	350	....
Coompta Good	365	....
Dhollera	....	....
Khdi|Virangam	....	....

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 23.

Silver:—Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	26-11|16
Forward	26-13|16

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Long Liquidation & Bear Pressure

SENTIMENT DIVIDED

Bombay, Oct. 24.

There was rather nervous feeling in the Dalal Street when the trading commenced in shares. Some believed that there will be considerable liquidation of big holdings of a prominent operator. There was no inclination to buy and price declined easy on selling by bear operators and some liquidation. At the decline there came mild support but increase offerings resulted in lower prices. Temporary rallies were not maintained and with the general sentiment well divided the market displayed a weaker tone. Some are lead to believe that mill shares will decline about Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 before any sustained improvement begins. Tata Steel Defds. are expected to decline to Rs. 260 and Ordinary at Rs. 75. Thus it becomes evident that should prices sag to above-mentioned level there will be some resistance. Some were nervous owing to declining prices of raw cotton while others believed that big bulls were liquidating silently. These combined effects indicated total absence of buying for the next settlement and we believe the market will grind around present level without any definite price tendency. Hydro, Power, Cement and Burmahs were all weak.

Apollo Mill shares were sold at Rs. 7|12. E.D. Sassoon opened at As. 10|9 but improved to As. 11|3. Kasturchand were done at Rs. 17|8. Presidency Mill shares were sold at Rs. 7|12. Laxmi Cotton shares were realized at Rs. 1580. Vishnu Cotton Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 2495.

Ahmedabad Prantej shares were bought at Rs. 920. Gujarat Railways were done at Rs. 98|4. Tapti Rlys. opened at Rs. 703|12 but improved to Rs. 705. Central Provinces were done at Rs. 101.

India Bank shares were sold at Rs. 9 Imperials realized the quotation of Rs. 1490 and New issues opened at Rs. 372|8 and improved to Rs. 375. Baroda Bank grinded at Rs. 82|8. Central Banks were done at Rs. 24|12.

Ahmedabad Elec. opened at Rs. 136 but improved to Rs. 137. Andhra Valley Ordinary were done at Rs. 715. Tata Power Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 518|12 and improved to Rs. 520. Pref. shares were done at Rs. 915. Bombay E. S. and Trans Pref. were sold at Rs. 69|4. Tata Hydro Defds. were done at Rs. 111. United Cements opened at Rs. 104 and ruled steady on good demand. Closing was Rs. 104|8. Punjab Ordinary opened at Rs. 16|4 but closed at Rs. 16|2.

New India Ince. X.D. were sold at Rs. 32|6, Jupiter opened at Rs. 12|4 but closed easy at Rs. 12. Vulcan Insc. shares were done at Rs. 8.

Scindia Shares opened at Rs. 14|14 and closed at Rs. 14|9 on liquidation.

Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at 57|8 but closed steady at Rs. 58.

Kemp and Co. shares were sold at Rs. 200. Tata Construction shares opened at Rs. 63|12 and ruled firm and closed at Rs. 65. Tata Oil shares opened at Rs. 31|4 and closed at Rs. 31|8. Bombay Telephone Deb. opened at Rs. 59|12 but at closing buyers offered Rs. 59|6. British Burma Petroleum opened at Rs. 4|13 and eased off to Rs. 4|11|6.

Indian Bleachings opened at Rs. 248|2 and declined to Rs. 243|2. Alcock opened at Rs. 370 and declined to Rs. 360. Burmahs opened at Rs. 820 and closed at Rs. 817|8. Trams were quoted at Rs. 149|6. Bombay Steams were Rs. 280 at the opening but closed at Rs. 277|8. Bundi Cements opened at Rs. 24 and closed at Rs. 2[illegible]. Central India Mining declined to Rs. 12|12 after opening at Rs. 13. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 382|8 and closdd at Rs. 376|4. Katni Ordinary opened at Rs 276|2 and closed at Rs. 271|4. Shivrajpurs opened at Rs. 30|8 and declined to Rs. 30. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1151|4 but eased off to Rs. 1143|12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Bombay Dyeing 846|4, 45, 48|12, 40, 842|8.
Century 402|8, 404, 396, 398|12.
Colaba Land 140, 139|6.
Crescent 150, 148.
Fazal 797|8, 96, 93, 90, 792|12.
New Great 243, 245.
Indore Malwa 375.
Madhowji 53.
Nagpur 507.
Pearl 517, 13, 16, 511|4.
Simplex 88, 85.
Swadesh 475, 473|2.
Burmah 818, 821, 817|8.
Hydros 1147, 1151, 1148.
Trams 148, 149|6.
Tata S. Defd. 284|6, 87, 281|10.
Tata S. Ord. 79|12, 79|10, 80, 79|2, 78|14
Bundi 24, 23|14, 23|10.
Indian Cement 383, 81, 376.
Katni O. 276, 272.
Alcock 371, 367, 360.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 385.
Apollo (50) nil, 6.
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 842-8.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15 507-8.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 487-1|2.
Century (100) (yr. 20) 398-12.
Crescent (100) Rs. 3, 148-12.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 139-6.
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0|11|6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 12.
Fazulbhoy (100) yr. 13-1|2) 792-8.
Finlay (100) 0, 117-8.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2, 121/4.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1|4 375.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 243-2.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturihand (50) 17-8.
Kohinoor (100) (yr. 13-1|2) 210.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 755, 1590.
Madowji Darmsey (100) nil, 53-12.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25. 500.
Madowji Darmsey (100) nil, 53/12.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170-10.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 73-2.
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1575.
New Great Mills (100), O. 245.
New City Mills (100) 7-1|2 95.
Pahaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1|2, 228-12.
Pearl Mills (250) 15, 511-4.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 365.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5 1/2 83.
Simplex (250) 85.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6300.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, 473-2
Swan Mills (100) 0. 130.
Tata Mills (500) 65.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2500.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 365.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ...., 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 817-8.
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 4-13.
Bombay Steam Co. P. (250) 6 p.c.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) 277-8.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 295.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 38 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jos. Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) (12 Pd.) 12.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1 X.D. 22-6.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8. Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance X.D. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2375
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 14-9.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 65.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 280-10.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7-1|2 p.c. X.D. 88.
Tata Iron Defd. (O) 280|10.
Tata Iron (O) (85) Re. 1, 78-14.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Re. 1 52/4.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50(39.
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1|4, 23-10.
Central India Mining (10) O, 12-12.
Gwalior Cement (100) 130.
Indian Cement O, (250) 376-4.
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 272-8.
Punjab Cement (10) 16-2.
United Cement (100) 104-8.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 183/12
Shivrajpurs (10) 3, 30.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c 915.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 101
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100.90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1|2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 705
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88|8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 10 1,140.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 2[illegible] 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 525
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 26, 495.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O, (1,000), 4 p.c. 715.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8. X.D. 149-6.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9-1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c 130
Tata Hydro. Elec. (O) (100) 380, 1148/12. 1143-12.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1|2 p.c. 104.
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Tata Hydro P. (1 000) 7 p.c. 1070
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 30, 1143-12
Tata Power O. (1,000) 520.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73|9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|2.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/2
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97|7.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94-3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100|12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101|10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/12.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/8.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83|4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82|4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1951 Rs. 110|8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates: 1st November sett.—
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73|7|0.
1945-55 Rs. 105|11|0.
Tone of Market:—Fairly steady.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 D D 1|6 1|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 1|16.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|32 Oct.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|16 Mid Nov.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 3|32.
kans Buying D D 1|6-1|8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 Oct|Nov.
NEW YORK—
B. C. T T 275-1|4.
Banks Selling T T 275.
Banks Buying T T 273-3|4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 129-1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 125-3|4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 137-1|2.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 176-1|4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-3|4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York|London 4.85 23rd inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 11|16 24th inst.
London|Japan 1|11-1|8 23rd inst.
London|Paris 124.20 23rd inst.
London|Belgium 34.890 23rd inst.
London|Switzerland 22.20 23rd inst.
London|Italy 92.60 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold 23rd inst. £4|4|11-1|4; 19th inst. £4|4|11-1|2.
Silver London Ready 23rd inst. 26-11|16 19th inst. 26-9|16.
Silver London Forward 23rd inst. 26-13|16; 19th inst. 26-11|16.
Silver New York Ready 23rd inst. 58-1|8 19th inst. 58-1|4.
London Discounts 3 Mos 23rd inst. 4-3|8 p.c.; 19th inst. 4-3|8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 23rd inst. 4-1|8 p.c.; 19th inst. 4-1|2 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-1|4 per cent. 3 mos. 3-1|2 per cent; 6 mos. 4-1|2 per cent. 12 mos 4-3|4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

3 months discounts 4 3|8 per cent.
6 months discounts 4 1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2-1|4 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 3-1|4 per cent.
Six months 4 1|4 per cent.
Tone of Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 23.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Name.	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	0 15 6
4-1|2 p.c. Loan 1950-55	92 17 6 x.d
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0 15 9
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0 18 9
Attock Oil	1 3 9
Associated Portland Cement	1 6 6
Underground Electric Railways	1 6 3
Burma Corporation	0 14 6
Snia Viscosa	1 10 0
Beira Railways	1 6 3
Calico Printers	1 8 6
Marconi International Marine	2 15 6
Rhodesian and General Asbestos	5 11 3
James Finlay Ord.	5 3 9
General Electric Co. Ord.	2 2 0
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	3 13 9
West Rand Consolidated	0 12 0
International Rlys. of Central America	50 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	1 10 6
British Burma Pets	0 6 9
Soudan Plantations	4 1 10-1|2
Vickers Ord.	0 13 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 10 9
African Asbestos Trust	1 2 6

Market firm.
Stock of Rubber in London 26,477 tons.
Decrease on week 893 tons.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Messrs Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following review dated 24th inst.

Our Silver market has witnessed this week a further decline of nine annas. The market for the most part of the week was quiet and dull fluctuating within narrow limits, but declined at the close on tired bulls unloading and selling by option-dealers and Commission Houses in consequence of heavy arrivals. The average off-take still remains poor and the ready stock being augmented by new arrivals is creating a nervous sentiment for the bulls. There is a rumour afloat in the market that the large amount of silver dispatched to Calcutta some time ago, is comeing back for disposal in the local market. American Banks were inclined to operate on bear side while Chinese Banks remained inactive. With regard to Shanghai Exchange, there is no change of importance to report. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60-6 for the first settlement on the 17th instant and the lowest Rs. 59-12 on the 23rd instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-9. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/8 lower. The highest price was 2-7 5/8 on the 17th instant and the lowest 2-7 1/2 on the 23rd instant.

The London price is the same as the last week's closing. The market was quiet with India being a continuous buyer while China and Continent mostly sellers. America has operated both ways. New York price is 57 3/4 cents, i.e. 0 1/4 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 58 1/8 cents on the 17th instant and the lowest 57 3/4 cents on the 22nd instant.

The prices for forward Gold have slightly declined this week owing to steadier Local Exchange. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-6-0 for ready, 21-5-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-5-9 for the second settlement. London price remained unchanged at £1-4.11 1/2.

In the local market this week, Calcutta has been the important factor dominating the silver prices and is responsible or the recent decline. Looking to the steady tone of the foreign markets we see no reason to alter our opinon and continue to favour purchases in all easy markets.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 23.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers £18-15-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £18-15-0.
Linseed La Plata, C.I.F. ton.—
Oct.|Nov. shipment Hull sellers £16-0-0.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £18-13-9.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 23.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 17-3|4.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 23.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta.—
Oct.|Dec per cwt. 12|7-1|2.
Jan.|Mar. per per cwt. 12|7-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 12|8-3|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 12|9-1|2.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of mail).

Week ending 20th Oct., 1928.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into sight	846	4,681	4,992
Receipts at U.S. Ports	569	3,005	3,163
Exports from America:—			
To Great Britain	98	298	221
To Continent	248	1,130	1,274
To Japan, Canada etc.	62	362	300
Total	408	1,790	1,795
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	355	3,046	3,447
Deliveries to Spinners:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	54	597	671
Visible Supply:			
Stocks at American Ports		1,646	2,044
Stocks at American Interior Towns		847	967
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,452	2,009
Total		3,945	5,020
Last week		3,449	4,750
Difference on week		pl. 496	pl. 270
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (all kinds)		545	1,011
	Bales	Bales	Bales
Exports of American cotton to India	400	600	2,500

AMERICAN STATISTICS.

(In 1000's)

World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton:—

Week ending 20-10-1928.

	This week	Last week
Great Britain	36	50
U.S.A. & Canada	166	156
Continent, etc.	90	130
Japan, China, etc.	63	42
Total	355	378
This Season	3046	
Last Season	3447	

TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS SEASONS.

1929-28	15442
1926-27	17951
1925-26	14893
1924-25	14480
1923-24	11195
1922-23	12308
Brough into sight since 1-8-1928	4681
Visible Supply 19-10-1928	3945
Stock in U.S. Ports and Interior towns 19-10-1928	2493
Exports from U.S. Since 1-8-1928	1796
Including to Japan & China	326
Including to India	6

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

SHIPMENTS.
(1-9-28 to 18-10-28).

	1928	1927
U.K.	2834	6152
Continent	88157	46372
China	32320	3000
Japan	135025	53989
Coast Ports	2969	2692
U. S. A.	230	....
	261535	112205
By Rail	18804	10878
Total	280339	123083
Season's Increase	157256	

RECEIPTS.

	1928	1927
Week ending 18-10-1928	13328	5972
Since 1-9-1928 to 18-10-1928	45415	76870
Season's Decrease	31455	

ESTIMATED STOCK.

In Bombay on 18-10-28	740041
Same time last year	281119
Increase	458922

ESTIMATED BOMBAY MILL CONSUMPTION.

1-9-1928 to 18-10-1928	10382
Same period last year	134284
Decrease	123902

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 23.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1|4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-3|8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1|2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 55-1|4 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:—
Dec.-Jan. shipment sellers £8-15-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
Oct.-Nov. shipment sellers £18-0-0.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £19-5-0.

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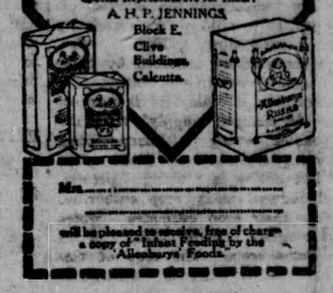

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SCOUT JAMBOREE AT WORLI

A TWO DAYS' COMRADESHIP CAMP

Over 500 Scouts, representing not less than 27 troops were gathered at the Jamboree Grounds, Worli, for a two days' Comradeship Camp, beginning the 21st instant. The functions began with an opening camp fire, which was formally opened by Mr. Venkateswaran, the Provincial Secretary, with the words that as it was the first camp jointly organised entirely through the initiative of certain Scouters it was bound to have more enthusiasm than any function, which might be considered in any sense official.

The camp fire on the opening night had over 18 items, every one of them thoroughly interesting and greatly appreciated by the audience which consisted of Scouts and non-Scouts as well. The Koli dance of the Thana boys, the lighted banati of the Lady Northcote Orphanage boys, the chorus-singing of the 51st Bombay, the Powada which was joined in by more than 4 troops, all these kept the audience going till late at night. The camp fire functions terminated with the singing of the national anthems.

Early next morning, that is on Sunday, the Reveille was given and precisely at 7-15 there was a kit inspection. The boys of the chawls and the orphanages and the higher classes all standing together as comrades under one flag. One could distinctly see the transformation that Scouting effected in the life of each lad, as the work lad could hardly be distinguished from his more well-to-do brother, when once in Scout kit.

There was an exhibition in Scout handcrafts. The fret work of 51st Bombay was greatly applauded.

At 8 o'clock, there were prayers and the well-known song of Dr. Tagore, Jana Gana Mana was sung together. Physical culture displays of various kinds followed lathi displays, banatis, club-swimming, sanas, games, dandals, formation of pyramids, all showing what the individual troop is capable of when brought under the influence of freedom giving curriculum and unhampered by examinations and red-tape.

At 3 o'clock, there was a gathering of Scouters, when views were exchanged as to the growth of Scouting. Towards evening, Scout displays were arranged for and practically every troop had some item or other, ranging from ambulance work to ordinary games.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S TALK.

After that, a photograph was taken and the Provincial Secretary gave his final talk, wishing the scouters good luck and good camping. He pointed out in the course of his talk that scouting was fundamentally a progressive movement and that it was that, was evinced for the first time in the history of Scouting in Bombay, the initiative for bringing together scouts was entirely taken by Scouters, and they did their jobs splendidly. He specially thanked Messrs. Paranjpye, Gokhale, Phadnis, Desai and Arolkar for the very hard work they had put in for bringing this rally to fruition. He also pointed out that there were Parsis and Christians and Jains and Mussalmans all staying together in this camp, which showed that in Scouting, all were one. He wished many more camps of this type and wished Bombay Scouting the best growth.

BOMBAY AMATEURS' HONOURED

DIRECTOR PRESENTED WITH ADDRES

It was a pleasant and enjoyable function which was held on Sunday evening, at the Kossi Mohansi Terrace, Parel when the "Bombay Amateurs" were At-Home to the members of the local South Indian Union and Travancore Association. The function was held to celebrate the splendid success achieved by the Bombay Amateurs in staging Dr. Tagore's powerful tragedy "Sacrifice" in August last.

After refreshments, the whole gathering was treated to music after which it settled down to a meeting. Mr. Pothan Joseph, the President of the Travancore Association, was voted to the chair. Mr. K. S. Sitaram, the President of the South Indian Union, welcomed the guests of the evening after which Mr. Isola V. Subramaniam read a beautifully printed address which was presented to Mr. S. Abraham as a token of invaluable services rendered by him as the Director of the Bombay Amateurs. A gold medal was also presented to a representative of Prof. Deodhar of the Indian School of Music in recognition of the help given by the Professor by placing at the disposal of the Amateurs the services of his talented School of Music on the occasion of the staging of the drama.

Mr. T. V. Ramaiah, the indefatigable Manager of the Amateurs, then garlanded Mr. Abraham who on rising to speak received a tremendous ovation. In the course of an impressive speech, Mr. Abraham thanked the organisers of the function for the honour done to him and to his "troupe" and said that the success of the drama was mainly due to the fact that the right type of men were placed his hands—men, who possessed strong intellect and who were full of enthusiasm. He explained how at great personal sacrifices the Amateurs went through the ordeal. He hoped that their future efforts they would receive greater support and encouragement from the public.

Mr. Joseph congratulated the amateurs on their splendid success. With a vote of thanks to the chair the happy function came to a close.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Youths' meeting re: Corporation's resolve about drinking pots in Schools, Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 25.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Shareholders' Meeting, Central Bank Building, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 27.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the Homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Third quarterly ordinary general meeting of Indian Merchants' Chamber 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, Oct. 28.

Uran Agiari anniversary celebrations. Special steamer leaves the Ferry Wharf at 12 noon.

FEAST OF ST. GERALD MAJELLA.

The feast of Saint Gerald Majella was celebrated with eclat by the Sociedade Alfaiad Bhavanchi on Sunday morning (the 14th instant) in the National Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul Girgaum Road.

The celebrations in hour of the Saint of tailors were crowned with a Social gathering held for the first time at the Institute Luso-Indiano Hall on the evening of Saturday last, the 20th instant and it proved a very brilliant function.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. "Delta" (extra) arrives here from London about 1 a.m. on Friday, 26th instant and lands passengers at No. 18 Alexandra Dock at 6-30 a.m. the same day.

B. I. S.N. Company's S.S. "Karoa" from South and East African Ports is due here on Saturday (the 27th instant) and will be berthed on arrival at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall to land all passengers.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Malcolm" arrived in London on the afternoon of 22nd instant.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Buchanan" arrived at Suez on the morning of 23rd instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total Mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 83. The total mortality this day last year was 94.

ELECTION MEETING AT GHATKOPER

Under the joint auspices of the Ghatkoper Congress Committee and the Ghatkoper Hindu Sabha, a public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkoper will be held today (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Sheth Dhanji Dev's wadi, in Derasar Lane, to support the candidature of Mr. Cahotilal R. Shroff for the Bombay Council by-election. Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai will preside and Messrs. Jamnadas M Mehta, Jaysukhlal K. Mehta and S. S Naik and others will address the meeting.

BHAVNAGAR STATE CONFERENCE

The third session of the Bhavnagar State Political Conference will be held at Botad on 3rd and 4th of November

Latest Cotton Quotations

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

	Oct. 24.
Previous Closing Rate	19.50
To-day's Opening Rate	19.44
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	19.54
Difference	plus .04
Broach Expectation	Rs. 354-4-0

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 24.
Previous Closing Rate	10.21
To-day's Opening Rate	10.12
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	10.15
Difference	—.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Oct. 24.
Silver Ready	26-11-0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	26-13-0
	Unchanged

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Oct. 24.
1st Settlement	60-1-0
2nd Settlement	60-4-0

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA LEAGUE

BOMBAY BRANCH'S DRAFT PROGRAMME

The efforts of some public men in Bombay to start an Independence for India League are nearing fruition. A Committee consisting of Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Vir Wamanrao Joshi, M. H. Vakil, C. G. Shah and Y. J. Meheralli have drawn the following draft Constitution of the proposed League in Bombay.

A public meeting to adopt the Constitution will be held on Saturday next in the People's Jinnah Hall.

PROGRAMME.

Object:—The aim of the League is the achievement of complete national independence for India.

Means:—(a) The League shall popularise the ideas of liberty and complete national independence for India, and organise the people for their achievement.

(b) Organise and train volunteers for national work.

(c) Carry on an intensive campaign for the boycott of British goods.

(d) Develop sanctions by Mass Action.

WHAT LEAGUE STANDS FOR.

1. Mass literacy, compulsory education for all upto the age of 16 years.

2. Extirpation of communalism in every shape and form; mutual toleration in religious matter, and combating programme designed to secure special economic or political privileges for individual sects or communities.

3. Creation and organisation of a National Militia by conscription for purposes of national defence.

4. (a) Universal adult suffrage for all of and above 21 years in age. (b) Equality of economic and political rights for both the sexes. (c) Equality of opportunity for all including the so-called untouchables.

5. Reduction of the land tax, exemption from all dues for the poorest peasantry, and removal of all injustices and disabilities of agriculturists.

6. (a) Eight-hour day for the factory workers. (b) Higher wages, better conditions of work, better housing, national health and life insurance, maternity benefits and free medical treatment for all. (c) Unrestrained freedom of Association in Trade Unions.

7. Legal limitation of interest at 6 per cent. with retrospective effects.

8. Taxation according to ability, graduated income-taxes and death duties.

9. The same constitution in the Indian States as would be in other Indian provinces.

SOME RESERVATIONS.

While we are in favour of the Nationalisation of Land Key Industries and Means of Transport and Communications under a truly National Democracy, we are not prepared to recommend these as immediate steps. Otherwise instead of undermining the basis of British Imperialism, these will only consolidate it, and provide additional handles to the British bureaucracy for more intensive exploitation of the masses. We are further of opinion that matters of social and religious reform should be left to the existing bodies, in which individual members of the League may take part. The Independence for India League must concentrate on the political and economic programmes, and an organisation and propaganda for the purpose.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

A NEW LABOUR PARTY IN THE FIELDS

A committee, under the presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. S. C. Joshi, as Secretary, has been formed under the name of Labour Representation Committee to guard and represent Labour interests on local bodies and in Provincial and Central Legislatures. Four seats have been recently reserved for unenfranchised manual workers in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. It is also necessary that those of the workers who do not do manual work and who enjoy franchise should make use of their privilege for the cause of Labour.

For this purpose, the Committee has decided to run its candidates at the ensuing Municipal election. The Committee has decided to put up Mr. P. S. Bakhale, B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil, and General Secretary, G.I.P. Staff Union, as a Labour candidate from the 'D' Ward. All the elections undertaken by the Committee will be fought out by the Party and the candidate will be bound to follow the policy of the Party so long as he holds a seat won on the ticket of the Party.

Compulsory and free primary education at any cost, sanitary arrangements, such as free public baths, free medical help, Municipal housing of the working classes, municipalization of trams and light, municipal supply of pure milk, Municipal Bank, direct taxation according to the ability of the tax-payers etc., are some of the items among the programme of the Party.

MR. M. N. TALPADE'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. M. N. Talpade, B.A., LL.B., is contesting for a seat from the "C" Ward in the ensuing Municipal elections.

Under the Clock

[BY "ZWIMPLEX."]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1928.

Secondary School Teachers in India have latterly received copious advice. It is contained in an address on "Secondary Education in India" by Mr. R. S. Weir, Inspector of Schools, Allahabad Division. This gentleman has evidently a high idea of the secondary school teachers' value to the country. He wants him to be an all-sided man.

* * *

He exhorted the teachers "to develop the reading habit and to engage themselves in their leisure hours in the improvement of their knowledge of special subjects of study." But what about their scale of pay? Members of Imperial Covenanted Services obtain study leave alone for the prosecution of "special" courses of study and there is very special consideration of their financial needs for this purpose. What do the poor secondary school teachers in India get if they want to add to their knowledge?

* * *

Mr. Weir also appealed "for greater love of physical culture and music of the part of the teachers and willingness to take part in the general activities of school-life, apart from their work in the class-room."

* * *

Excellent advice, but difficult, very difficult to follow for the starved school teacher. He is more often than not, hardly able to keep himself and his family in ordinary comfort on the meagre pay he gets. How is he to develop aesthetic and athletic qualities then? The wonder is that so many teachers do.

* * *

"Dead Man Reappears."

Headline in a Bombay evening journal.

The Simon Seven should be interested in this. Perhaps the person in resurrection mood is the worthy from whom they received a message of welcome when they first arrived in India.

* * *

But this time, they were greeted by an "astrologer" whose alias is "Nawab." In a communication he sent to them he says:—

"Please allow me to introduce myself to you as one of the interested men who took a leading part in bringing the strike to an end" for an introduction this is excellent.

* * *

"Nawab" proceeds to tell the Simon Seven that landing at "Ballard Estate at 9 p.m." was "auspicious time for your success owing to strong position of the sun."

* * *

To my lay, unastrological mind the "strong position" indicates that the Great Lord of Light had completely absented himself walked away, so to speak, some two hours earlier.

* * *

However, "Nawab" tells Sir John and his British colleagues: "Though the matter of exchange to be settled is not in your province, you shall have to consider the said point as an important one to pacify the Indians' mind."

Shabash, "Nawab."

* * *

Anxious Lover: "Don't you ever think of me in your dreams?"

Apple of His Eye: "Yes, I had a nightmare last night."

ROWDY SCENES IN BYCULLA JAIL

UNDERTRIAL PRISONERS GET THREE MONTHS JAIL EACH

While being tried on several charges of house-breaking and theft before Mr. Nadkarni, Special Magistrate, at the Byculla Jail, Bachu Natha, a Hindu, and five Mahomedan under-trial prisoners are alleged to have created a scene and indulged in rowdyism on Monday last.

On the charge of disorderly behaviour all the six accused were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

It appeared that the above six accused along with three others were being tried by Mr. Nadkarni, Special Magistrate, on a series of house-breaking and theft charges. The accused, however, objected to the Court being held in the Byculla Jail and informed the Magistrate accordingly. The Magistrate replied that he was sitting there under the orders of the Government and directed the accused to apply to the proper authorities. At this the accused evidently got enraged and shouting out "chalao" and all of them except two rushed out of the Court-room. They are alleged to have abused the police and threatened them.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, gave evidence for the prosecution corroborating the above story.

Mr. Vyvaharkar, a clerk of the Special Court, deposed to having seen the accused removing their clothes and shouting at the police.

All the accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge. They renewed their application that they did not want to be tried into the Byculla Jail. His Worship asked them to apply to the Government.

One of the accused in the course of his statement alleged that the police had not taken any notice of one of the prosecution witnesses threatening him with a knife.

Mr. Mankar in reply to His Worship said there was no truth in the above allegation. He said the accused and witness might have exchanged abuses. That was all.

After hearing further evidence His Worship found all the accused guilty of disorderly behaviour and sentenced them to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

NAVARATRA AT BASSEIN

AN ENTERTAINING PROGRAMME

This year, Shri Sharda Navaratrotsava was celebrated with usual enthusiasm and gaiety in the temple of Anandi Bhavani at Bassein. Lectures, music, cinema shows, Pravachanas were some of the items of the interesting programme which was arranged for the occasion. The addresses of Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Sukhatankar Shastri, Mr. J. R. Ajgonkar and Dr. M. M. Suratkar were particularly liked by the audience. Mr. N. G. Galwankar, Secretary of the celebration, thanks all who contributed to the success of the programme.

ALLEGED DISPUTE ABOUT BUILDING

SEQUEL IN COURT

Mahomedbhoy Mir Mahomed and ten others, who were arrested on Tuesday afternoon, for throwing bricks and stones at the tenants of a building in Dhanji Street and causing injuries to an old man, were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, this afternoon, on an application for remand till the 30th instant. On the application of Mr. Daruwalla, His Worship released them on a bail of Rs. 100 each to be deposited and sureties for Rs. 250.

It appears that Ramgopal Gaupatrai, a landlord owned a building at Dhanji Street, next to which one Dharma Kanoji had a new building under construction. On Tuesday afternoon some dispute took place between the two owners at which Dharma Kanoji was alleged to have gone to the third floor of the complainant's building along with his Bhaiya and all the accused, and pelting down the windows and doors, thrown bricks and other materials at the servants and tenants of the complainant, as a result of which Panalal Dharmaydor (66), an old man, received injuries. The police, on receipt of information, repaired to the scene and arrested the accused and took charge of several sticks, etc.

As Dharma Kanoji and his Bhaiya had not yet been arrested, the above remand was applied for and granted.

MR. BOLE AND THE BOMBAY TEXTILE UNION

Mr. N. M. Joshi writes:—

I find from papers that it is mentioned in the proceedings before the Simon Commission that Mr. Bole was a member of the Bombay Textile Labour Union. I have to state that Mr. S. K. Bole is not now a member of the Bombay Textile Labour Union. Mr. Bole was one of the Treasurers of the Union, but this year he was not re-elected on account of his having gone against the wishes of the Union in the matter of the Simon Commission.

A WELCOME MOVE

NAVARATRA CELEBRATION AT PAREL

Close on the heels of Ganapati festival came the "Navaratra" festival which was fittingly observed, this year, by the citizens of Bombay by means of public demonstrations. The residents of Parel area celebrated the festival in the spacious Maidan behind Haji Kasam Building. The programme arranged for all the nine days of festivity was varied and interesting. Demonstrations of physical culture and public lectures intended for propaganda were the features of the programme. Huge crowds of people participated in every item of the interesting programme. Mr. S. K. Patil, Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Mr. M. V. Donde gave public addresses on burning topics of the day. Mr. R. V. Varadkar, the organiser of the celebration, thanks all who have helped him to make the programme a success.

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SECRETARIES Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1928.

THE CURSE OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

As one goes through the proceedings of the "Joint Free Conference" on Wednesday, one wonders whether it was a constitutional inquiry that was being held or an inquisition of Indian social life in general. All sorts of irrelevent questions were permitted by the Chairman, as if the Conference was out to compile a commentary on Miss Mayo's book. The proper line of inquiry with regard to the so-called "untouchables" was whether the recent Reforms had helped their amelioration, whether the Legislature and the Executive had done their duties by them and what special safeguards, if any, were necessary in the extension of the Reforms. An inquiry strictly carried on on these lines would have most clearly demonstrated that the Legislatures had done their duty fairly by the "untouchables", though the latter were poorly represented thereon and that it was the Executive that failed miserably. But for reasons best known to themselves the majority of the members of the Conference often sidetracked the main issues and dwelt unconscionably long over irrelevant social abuses, however important in a social reform inquiry. Sir John Simon made a futile attempt once to remind the Conference that "they were primarily engaged in a constitutional enquiry and need not go into those social customs, because, whatever the Commission might do, those conditions were not likely to be improved over-night." But he failed to conduct the inquiry according to his own precepts.

Dr. Ambedkar himself, the main witness of the day, showed a very narrow conception of his duty as an Indian or as a representative of an integral part of the nation. He did scant justice to the Association he represented when he roundly declared: "We, as a Sabha, are more interested in obtaining guarantees under whatever form of Government." We hope he has not correctly represented the position of the Sabha in thus partially disowning its duty as a body of Indians fighting for India's constitutional rights and in his repeated insistence that the "Untouchables" should be regarded as a "distinct community different from the Hindus." Views like these and several others expressed by Dr. Ambedkar show what an amount of bitterness has seized the feeling heart of an otherwise patriotic Indian as a sharp reaction against the age-long abuses under which his community has been groaning. They also show the deplorable result of the present practice of pampering communal minorities and tempting them with deceptive safeguards, designed really to safeguard an alien bureaucracy. The safeguards demanded by Dr. Ambedkar are much like those demanded by some extreme Muslim communalists and as unreasonable. We readily agree that the "Untouchables" need special protection far more than any other community in India. But communal electorates or reservation of seats are dangerously deceptive safeguards. They only accentuate communal differences and insidiously undermine the goodwill of the majority, which after all is the best and most lasting safeguard.

The disabilities of the "Depressed" classes are due partly to their general backwardness and partly to the custom of "Untouchability." General backwardness the "Depressed" classes share with several other communities and it is necessary for all these to fight together for their common rights without dividing themselves on communal lines. What all backward communities need is special educational facilities, which certainly should be specially provided in one form or the other by the organic law of the country. As regards the odious custom of untouchability, in private life it can be eradicated only with the goodwill and co-operation of those caste Hindus who abominate untouchability. The number of such Hindus is fast increasing and Dr. Ambedkar is wrong in thinking that these are mostly lip-reformers and that they have achieved nothing these twenty years. During the last ten years in particular they have achieved much in discrediting the institution of untouchability. If their hands are strengthened by the untouchables, the final doom of untouchability cannot be long way off. As regards untouchability in public life, Dr. Ambedkar ought to know that almost every Legislature in India has striven to banish untouchability from public life, sometimes even against official opposition. He could not be unaware that Lala Lajpat Rai's motion in the February session of the Assembly, recommending that "all wells that are not private, all streets and roads that are public and all institutions which are financed or managed partly or wholly from public funds be opened to the Depressed classes", was supported by almost all elected members, but defeated by official and semi-official votes. Many other instances can be cited to show that Government, in spite of their professed sympathy with the untouchables, have failed to stamp out untouchability in public life, though they alone have at present the power to do so. The case of the Collector of Khandesh who refused to appoint any member of the Depressed classes as Bench Magistrate, however well qualified, is only one out of many to show that Government shrewdly suffer an injustice to continue and put the blame on the public. The untouchables have as strong a case as any community under the sun. Let them not spoil it by wrong methods of redress or by playing into the hands of officials who only pit one community against another to profit by the resulting disunion. The All-Parties' Conference has provided the untouchables with the best safeguards through universal franchise and the Declaration of Fundamental Rights, laying down that "no person shall by reason of his religion, caste, or creed be prejudiced in any way in regard to public employment, office of power, or honour, and the exercise of any trade or calling" and that "all citizens have an equal right of access to and use of public roads, public wells and all other places of public resort." These rights, be it noted, are not merely a part of a pious Proclamation but are embodied in the very Constitution of the country. And they have been approved by all parties in India and any number of public meetings. By not strictly ensuring these rights the present Government are only proclaiming their impotence or lack of 'bona fides'. A popular Government alone can and would stamp out the curse of untouchability.

THE MYSTERY REMAINS

The force of public opinion in Britain, the fear of antagonising America completely and the anxiety to make some amends for their tactlessness so as not to imperil their chances of returning to power after the next general election have at last compelled the Baldwin Government to disclose for public gaze the correspondence that led up to their separate secret entente with France on the very eve of the Kellogg Pact. The White Paper which so laboriously denies the charge of secret diplomacy laid against Britain by the American Press in particular and by public opinion in practically all other countries except the Poincare Press in France is only a liberal whitewash of the Chamberlain-Briand manoeuvre to make an offensive and defensive Anglo-French naval alliance in order to ensure security based on force of arms for the imperialistic ambitions of their respective countries. What the precise terms were of this Entente, or Understanding or Compromise or Pact, whatever one may like to call it, remains still a mystery. They can be spied only through the forest of verbal excuses with which Lord Cushendun apologises for the two months' delay in explaining why his Government chose the precise moment of the inauguration of the Outlawry of War by the international agreement at Paris to conclude a private understanding with the Poincare Government in France. The comments of the British Press on this deplorable diplomatic failure on the part of the Baldwin Cabinet are seathing in their uniformity, even the "Times" being forced to remark that the White Paper is a "decidedly prosaic document." The "Daily Herald" rightly calls the whole policy of the secret Pact a "Himalayan Blunder", while the French journal "Humanite" voices the opinions of non-British critics of the Pact policy admirably when it characterises the White Paper as "a striking indictment of Imperialism." But unless the British public insists that the Pact must be abandoned, the secret diplomacy beloved by the politicians now in power in Britain is sure to involve the country in some other international entaglement which will make the promotion of peace by international agreement increasingly difficult.

WELL PRIMED.

The results of elections for the Bombay Municipal Corporation have always shown that, given a fairly wide awake community, its interests will not be harmed under a system of joint electorates. The Parsis, for instance, have always held their own and the Muslims have never had much cause to complain. Even in the present Corporation they have 14 out of 80 elected seats, which is only 2 short of the seats that are due to them on a population basis. If the Muslims of Bombay take greater interest in municipal affairs than they do at present they would certainly be able to win a larger number of seats. Evidently the success with which Bombay has worked the joint electorate system is not palatable in certain quarters. Sir John Simon thus asked Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin about the working of the Bombay system and the latter replied that the Muslims did not get a fair representation. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin did not quote figures to prove his statement which is hardly borne out by facts. Sir John, however, sought to bolster up his weak case by suggesting: "We are told the boundaries are such in Bombay City as do, in fact, make for facilities for the Mahomedan population in some of the wards." Pat came Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin's reply that that was so. Whether it is so or not it is clear that Sir John Simon's prompters, whoever they are, have left no stone unturned to prime him with arguments against joint electorates.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA.

NEGRO DEFECTION CAUSES ANXIETY TO REPUBLICANS.

By Dr. JAGADISAN M. KUMARAPPA, M.A., Ph.D., (formerly known as John J. Cornelius).

Reports are being received from various parts of the United States that Governor Smith's candidacy is causing unprecedented Negro defection. This situation is causing the Republican Party great anxiety, for this Negro trend from the Republican to Democratic Party, and especially from Mr. Hoover to Governor Smith, may turn the scales in favour of the Democratic cause. Such conditions in States like Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and New Jersey, each with a considerable Negro population, are producing worry in the Republican ranks.

DISABILITIES OF NEGROES.

Since the Civil War the Negro has been tremendously loyal to the Republican Party which represents the North, and generally hostile to the Democratic Party which is the predominant political party of the South. The Southerners denied the Negro all political rights. According to the Fifteenth Amendment ratified on March 30, 1870, "the right of the citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, on account of race, colour or previous conditions of servitude." The Southern States refused to ratify it, but the measure went through in spite of them. After 1890, laws were passed in all the Southern States which, without actually designating the blacks, excluded them from suffrage. Sometimes it is done by establishing electoral lists; sometimes the applicants are asked to give a "reasonable interpretation" of the Constitution, and naturally a Negro never succeeds. A clause called "the Grandfather Act" automatically allows the Whites without this examination.

The fraud is evident and is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. If by chance a Negro were to slip through the meshes of the net, he would dare not present himself at the poling booth; for, he would be beaten with clubs and his very life would be in danger. There is no doubt that southern politics are based not on equality but on violence. The amendments to the Federal Constitution were intended simply to avoid the injustice of differential treatment. Southern legislation, however, has definitely maintained the racial superiority of the Whites and differential treatment as well. Against the oppression of the blacks by the whites, which often amounts to persecution, the blacks are helpless, since the blackman has no political representation, and no way of airing his grievances. Besides, it is difficult for him to obtain justice, for the two races are by no means on equal footing in the courts. The southern administration makes no attempt to conceal such unjust practices.

PITILESS OSTRACISM.

Unable to stand such oppression and discouraged by their prospects in the South, the Negroes are deserting their Native States and migrating to Northern States which are industrial and more generous in their treatment of them. The more or less cultured Negroes of the Atlantic States make their way to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, while the primitive type goes from Mississippi towards St. Louis, Chicago and the great manufacturing cities of the middle West. There are now in the Northern States almost a million and a half Negroes. The Northerners, having emancipated the Negroes, affect a kindly attitude towards them. In these States, unlike the Southern States, they are accorded civil equality: they are allowed to vote; their representatives sit in the local assemblies; their children are allowed to go to public schools with the Whites; even mixed marriages are not forbidden by law. Nevertheless the blackman suffers throughout the United States from a pitiless ostracism which excludes him from all social contact.

And such oppression is developing a new race consciousness in them. The more ardent elements of the Negro intelligentsia, especially in the North, are no longer content to put up passively with this unbearable situation. New York has become the centre of all advanced Negro thought, and most of their leaders of the modern movement are to be found there. The South is also evolving toward it, either through outside influence or natural development. The Negro who has hitherto been a loyal supporter of the Republicans, is learning to vote like an opportunist for the side which offers him tangible advantages. This changed attitude is very marked in the present national campaign.

A CHANCE TO THE DEMOCRATS.

The head of the Negro, Elks, recently declined an invitation to serve in the coloured branch of the Republican National Committee's campaign organization, and in a letter to Dr. Work, the Chairman, he declared that, though he wished Mr. Hoover success, he and the generality of others in Negro fraternal organizations felt that the Republican administration had not fulfilled its promises to give protection and recognition to Negroes. Such general dissatisfaction is driving them to throw in their lot with the Democrats. The Negroes want to give this party a chance in the belief that if it does not turn out to be any better than the Republican Party, it could not at any rate be much worse.

Governor Smith's candidacy is making a strong appeal to many Negroes, partly because of his stand on the question of prohibition, and partly because of his friendly attitude towards the coloured race, as is manifest in his appointments in New York State. The general dissatisfaction among the Negroes over what they hold to be failure on the part of the Republicans to do justice to the coloured population, is going a long way in strengthening this new departure in party preference. This situation is stimulating the Democrats to put forth special efforts to capture the Negro vote, and the Republicans to penetrate into the Democratic South to win the votes of the anti-Negro white Democrats.

Where the colour question is concerned the whites seem to have lost all sense of justice and fair play. Hence it is easy to bring about a united front among the whites by merely appealing to their feeling of race hatred. Agents hired directly or indirectly by the Republican Party are going into Southern communities for the purpose of intensifying religious and race prejudices. Similarly the agents of the Democratic Party appeal to the Negroes by pointing out that the Republican Party is sympathetic to "lily white" organizations of the South which contemplate the exclusion of the "blacks and tans". In view of the tendency already pointed out on the part of the Negroes to favour Governor Smith, the Democratic Party is making an intensive drive to line up the Negro vote for him. Some considerable success has already been achieved, especially in Northern and Western States with good-sized Negro population.

APPEAL TO RACE HATRED.

The peculiar slant the Negro phase of the situation has taken in the hands of political agents of both parties has to do with the nomination of two negroes for Congress. The Republicans have nominated one Oscar De Priest, a Negro, as their candidate for Congress in the Tenth District of Illinois. (The Tenth is a downtown section of Chicago, and Negroes of the district are said to number four-fifths of its residents). The Democrats are stressing this nomination

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

On Mischief Bent.

The "Times of India" is evidently bent on creating mischief and misrepresenting the attitude of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. In its issue of yesterday it published a telegram from its Poona correspondent as well as the Associated Press stating that the personnel of the Bardoli Committee had been accepted by Mr. Vallabhbhai and yet in its editorial article it falls foul of Mr. Vallabhbhai and declares mischievously that Mr. Vallabhbhai and his friends continue to object to the personnel of the Committee on the ground that they think that the administration of the Presidency should be vested in their hands, the insinuation of course, being that the objection was wilful. Mr. Vallabhbhai's attitude towards the personnel of the Committee has been perfectly consistent and reasonable. As for the crude attempt at sarcasm made by the "Times" let it be assured that if the Bardoli Satyagraha has shown one thing more clearly than anything else, it is that the day when the people of India will become masters in their own country will come sooner than it would like. It is an open secret that assurances were given on behalf of the Government that Mr. Davis would be the judicial officer on the Committee. That assurance has not been fulfilled. However, despite this fact, Mr. Vallabhbhai, who is confident of the justice of the cause of the peasants, has accepted the Committee and it should be the duty of all those who have the welfare of the Presidency at heart to see that nothing is done to prejudice the enquiry. Meanwhile, we congratulate the Government of Bombay on their decision to meet Mr. Vallabhbhai's reasonable demands regarding the refunding of the "chotuan" fines.

Marwaris' Boycott of Commission.

The Marwari mercantile community of Bombay was among the first to declare boycott against the Simon Commission. If anyone should feel that Marwaris are too hard-headed businessmen to continue the boycott long, he would revise his opinion on learning the views of Mr. Beniprasad Dalmia, the retiring President of the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce, expressed at the last annual general meeting of the Chamber. The speech was remarkable for its broad national outlook. Mr. Dalmia claimed that the policy of the Chamber itself had always been dictated by purely national considerations. Such a policy, he said, needed no justification as the interests of the Marwari community were in no way contrary to those of other communities. He had no illusions about any gifts from the Commission. "Unless we are proved", he said, "to be obedient good boys, in which eventuality a few crumbs might be thrown to us to ensure our continuing to wag our tails meekly, this Commission may recommend further tightening of our chains." He made it repeatedly clear that "save a few interested individuals—who are not an unknown tribe in any community—the Marwari community is with the country in boycotting the Commission."

Business and Politics.

Mr. Dalmia took the opportunity to hail the Nehru Report as "the constructive side of the nation's efforts to achieve freedom" and as deserving the highest appreciation of every patriotic Indian. References to political matters at commercial gatherings are now-a-days very common. This is natural and only shows how business and politics are inseparably bound up. Mr. Pyarelal Bagla, the new President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, while pleading for separating religious disputes from commerce, could not and would not keep out politics. He pointed out how in every country Government played a vital part in the development of commerce, though he regretted that the attitude of the Indian Government towards the country's trade and industries was one of indifference. He therefore pleaded for better organisation among businessmen and a more vigorous pressing of their demands on Government. It should be needless to add that the most effective remedy against Government's indifference is for the people to take the Government into their own hands.

Unanimous Vote for Prohibition

It is very gratifying to learn that the Municipal Committee of Taran Taran in Amritsar District has decided to close all liquor shops in the town by vote under the Local Option Act. It is said that out of about 2,000 local voters, 1,600 recorded their votes and not a single voter voted against prohibition. This is, indeed, a remarkable testimony to the Indian people's enthusiasm for prohibition. This is perhaps the first instance of voluntary prohibition in any Municipal area in British India, though several Indian States have already launched prohibition in their territories. But, wherever Local Option prevails, more Municipalities will soon follow the example of Taran Taran. In spite of their constitutional preoccupations Indian leaders will do well to press for Local Option, gradual reduction of rations and also prohibition in selected areas. All these measures can well go together as a preliminary to general prohibition. In any case the people should carry on active prohibition propaganda like that in the Surat district. We wish our Prohibition League could do something more than publish a quarterly journal and a monthly clip-sheet.

MOCK PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

BOMBAY GOVT'S SECRET MEMORANDUM TO SIMON COMMISSION

GOVERNOR TO BE AUTOCRAT OF LAW AND ORDER

Transfer of All Subjects to Popular Control

NO WIDENING OF FRANCHISE

Ministers Divided over Question of Electorates

Mystery surrounds the Bombay Gove rnment's proposals to the Simon Commission.

The Free Press correspondent at Poona, however, lifts the veil and gives the gist of the Government memorandum.

The outstanding recommendation is the transfer of all departments including Law and Order to popular control with a safeguard that the Governor's veto shall be final in the matter of Law and Order.

As for the question of electorates there is difference of opinion though the majority favours joint electorates.

The Bombay Government are against widening of the franchise, some members going to the length of suggesting that except in the case of special constituencies like the Inamdars, University, Millowners and Europeans, indirect election should be substituted for direct form of election.

As for the separation of Sindh some of the Ministers object to the proposal and characterize it as administrative extravagance.

SIND SEPARATION, ADMINISTRATIVE EXTRAVAGANCE

POONA, Oct. 24.

The Free Press Representative with the Statutory Commission writes:—

The Simon Conference have concluded major part of their enquiry into the working of the Reforms in the Bombay Presidency but no enlightenment has been vouchsafed to the Press or the public of the trend of evidence placed before the Commission as to the future of the Province. For reasons yet unexplained by Sir John Simon, all memoranda submitted to the Simon Commission have been treated as confidential except where authors of the memoranda themselves have published their memoranda. Thus while the Commission officials have assured the pressmen that in this Presidency unofficial memoranda is 95 per cent. and official memoranda only 5 per cent., only the memoranda of which the pressmen know about are memoranda of All-India Muslim Federation, Sirdars and Inamdars, European Associations, and Chamber of Commerce.

As political parties have boycotted the Commission, they have placed no memoranda before the Commission. And amongst those who have submitted memorandums only a few have been publicly examined and not all of them have published their memorandum.

SHROUDED IN SECRECY.

Why is there all this secrecy? Why do not Commission officials supply handful of pressmen stationed at its headquarters with copies of all memoranda submitted to the Commission and which are not confidential? If the difficulty is want of copies, one copy each may be placed in the Press-room for the use of all pressmen. Why is it not done? One result of this needless secrecy is apprehensions to which they give rise and to doubts which are cast on 'bona fides' of the Commission and which possibly if analysed would be found to be without justification. There is considerable heart burning at the secrecy in which memorandum of the Bombay Government is shrouded. By all reports, the memorandum of the Bombay Government which is divided into two parts survey and proposals is an able and statesmanlike document. Why then all this secrecy?

Whatever be the reasons for the secrecy sufficient indications have been provided by disclosures made in the course of several days of public sittings of the Conference which when read with review of Reforms of 1927 by the Bombay Government recently published by the Government of India and coupled with understanding of personalities constituting the Bombay Government make proposals of the Bombay Government open book to those who care to read.

PROBLEMS BEFORE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

I have reasons to think that when the Bombay Government considered the proposals to be placed before the Commission it was composed of Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor, Mr. Martin, Home Member, Mr. Rieu, Revenue Member, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Finance Member, and Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, General Member, and Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Moulvie Raffiudin Ahmed and Mr. Pradhan, Ministers. The questions on which the Bombay Government had to make up their mind were:

(1) Whether working of Reforms justified further advance or retracing of steps?

(2) Whether separate electorates should continue or not?

(3) Whether there should be any revision of franchise?

(4) Whether there should be any reconstitution of constituencies?

(5) Whether there should be nomination in Constitution of Councils both of officials and non-officials?

(6) What should be the extent of advance?

I have been able to collect adequate information while enables me to indicate the attitude of the Bombay Government in regard to every one of these points. In regard to whether there should be advance or retracing of steps, the Bombay Government are unanimously of opinion that in spite of wording of the Government of India Act in connection with this which postulates advance as well as retrogression, only advance is conceivable. The only question is what shall be the extent of advance. This view was to be expected considering the composition of the Government.

On the question of separate electorates the Bombay Government is divided. Of those who then constituted the Bombay Government. Sir Ghulam Hussein and Moulvie Raffiudin Ahmed are pronounced advocates of communal representation by separate electorates and believe in its extension to fields in which they have not now been extended. But barring these two other members of the Bombay Government including the Governor are of the view that communal representation is responsible for the present communal tension. Mr. Turner, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, stated the majority view in his evidence tendered in public while Sir Ghulam Hussein reaffirmed his faith 'in camera' evidence.

AGAINST SEPARATE ELECTORATE.

Since the memorandum was submitted to the Commission, there is one more recruit to communal representation in the Bombay Government in person of Mr. B. V. Jadhav. But even then the majority view in the Bombay Government including the Governor, two European Executive Councillors, one Indian Executive Councillor and one Minister are against communal representation. This cannot but be so considering evidence of the Bombay Government before the Muddiman Committee and their review of the Reforms in 1927. Under the caption "Effects of Communalism on Local Self-Government and Progress of Primary Education" the Bombay Government said:—

"During the past three years the growth of Brahmin and Non-Brahmin strife in Deccan and Karnatic Districts and of Hindu-Muslim tension in certain parts of Sindh has had serious effect on administration of local self-governing bodies. It has resulted in loss of efficiency owing to

(1) tendency to make appointments on communal grounds only, irrespective of merits of candidates;

(2) increase of corruption amongst establishment due to lack of supervision and reluctance to dismiss or prosecute defaulters, who may be of the same caste or creed as majority of councillors;

(3) hostility of leaders of same caste due to personal rivalry, and

(4) efforts to secure special consideration for one section of public only."

I have authority for stating that the Bombay Government proposals are based on the view so clearly stated that communal representation results in deterioration in efficiency and introduction of communal tension. The Bombay Government, it is understood, point out that in 1918 when their views were invited before the enactment of the Government of India Act they expressed the view that separate electorates were undesirable and ought to be ended as expeditiously as possible. But separate electorates were retained because of promise by Lord Minto in 1906, repeated by Lord Morley in 1909 and also because of Lucknow Agreement of 1916 by which Hindus and Muslims came to agreement to retain separate electorates. In the opinion of the Bombay Government separate electorates have accentuated ill-feeling between communities and as long as they continue there will be no incentive or inducement to leaders of communities to understand the other side.

The Bombay Government also point out that the Muddiman Committee who were unable to recommend abolition of separate electorates held the view that there could be no extension of that principle and express hope that it would be possible to replace separate electorates by joint electorates with reservation of seats with the consent of both the Hindus and Muslims as in the case of the Lucknow Pact. In this connection reference is made to resolutions of the Madras Congress and the Calcutta Moslem League as also the Punjab League.

NO WIDENING OF FRANCHISE.

On the question of franchise, it was elicited in examination of Mr. Turner that the Bombay Government were opposed to any extension of franchise on the ground that spread of education and economic development since Montagu Reforms do not justify any lowering of franchise. On this question also there is difference of opinion in the Bombay Government one Executive Councillor and one Minister differing. Dissentients are, it is believed, Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah and Moulvie Raffiudin Ahmed. The majority view, however, is that extension is not that of the Bombay Govern tension is not justified because it would not be desirable to lower franchise for Legislatures beyond what is now required for election to local boards and municipalities as it would involve enfranchising people who had not exercised votes even for local elections. In this connection it is pointed out that in Punjab land by Reform Act of 1832 only 3 per cent. of population were enfranchised while in 1867 it was increased to 4.5 per cent. of population only even though percentage of literacy was over 67 per cent. in regard to men and over 15 per cent. in regard to women. It is pointed out that in Bombay Presidency literacy is over 15 per cent. only in regard to men and under three per cent. in regard to women and enfranchised population is over four per cent.

DIRECT V. INDIRECT ELECTION.

It is also stated by Bombay Government that two of the Executive Councillors are in favour of substitution of indirect election for direct election in all general constituencies as was the case under the Minto Morley reforms when electoral colleges formed out of Municipalities and Local Boards returned members to legislatures. In the opinion of these two Executive Councillors, who might be reasonably presumed to be Mr. Martin and Mr. Rieu, the reversion to indirect election to legislatures as in Minto Morley era will result in return to legislatures of men more fitted to discharge their responsibilities than direct elections.

The main ground for this recommendation is said to be illiteracy of population. These members will retain direct election only in the case of

(1) European City Constituency
(2) European Presidency Constituency
(3) Jaagirdar and Zemindars
(4) University
(5) Deccan Sirdars and Inamdars
(6) Gujarat Sirdars and Inamdars
(7) Bombay Chamber of Commerce
(8) Karachi Trade Association
(9) Bombay Trade Association
(10) Bombay Mill-owners
(11) Ahmedabad Mill-owners
(12) Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The memorandum makes it clear that the view is only of two Executive Councillors and is put forward on their behalf only.

On the question of reconstruction of constituencies the Government of Bombay recognise the necessity for thorough regrouping of Muslim constituencies. They also recommend allottment of two more seats to Hindus in Sindh thus increasing non-Muslim seats in Sind from three to five.

MORE REPRESENTATION TO LANDHOLDERS.

In regard to landholders who now enjoy three seats Government recommend addition of one more seat by giving one more seat to Deccan Sirdars and Inamdars so that voters of Southern Division might get one representative.

In regard to retention of clause making residential qualification compulsory in the constituency the Government point out that Southborough Committee by majority retained this restriction for Bombay, Punjab and Central Provinces only and considerable feeling exists against restriction. But Executive Councillors by majority are for retention of residential qualification while all ministers are against it.

The Government also recommend that in addition to freedom of speech conferred on members of Bombay Council, members should be exempt from obligation to serve on jury and should also enjoy immunity in regard to arrest for civil liabilities for a period ranging from one week before the commencement of the session to one week after the close of the session.

The Bombay Government also refer to increased tendency to invoke the High Court for mandamus, etc., in regard to the proceedings of the Council and suggest that High Court should be debarred from interfering with the rights of the President.

SIMON'S CRITICISM OF NEHRU REPORT

PANDIT MOTILAL HITS BACK

"WE START ON A CLEAN SLATE"

INDORE, Oct. 24.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who is busy here conducting an important commercial case before the Indore Cabinet interviewed by a press representative regarding Sir John Simon's criticism of of the Nehru Report on its omission to deal with the Meston award said "It is a most amazing criticism of a constitution which seeks to repplace the entire system of Government as it exists to-day, not only in the principles upon which it is based but also in the sanction behind it. I need only refer to clause 72 of our daft to show that so-far as relations between the Central and Provincial Governments are concerned we start on a clean slate and propose fresh examination of the entire subject by a Commission unhampered by existing rules or awards.

It is impossible to conceive what place anything in the nature of the Meston award can have in a constitution of this character.

Sir John Simon's remark inapplicable as it is to our Report, has however a value of its own. It shows that the process he is engaged upon is one of tinkering here and there with the permanent system, and no more."—A. P.

NO COMMUNISTS NEED APPLY

WOOLWICH ARSENAL DISMISSES A MECHANIC

"COMMUNISM INCOMPATIBLE WITH LOYALTY TO STATE"

LONDON, Oct. 24

The dismissal from Woolwich Arsenal of amechanic named Percy Glading because he was an avowed Communist which led the Communist Party to issue manifesto denouncing the "Victimisation" was considered at a meeting of the General Council of the trade Congress after which it was officially stated that it was learntd tht the Government had decided not to employ Communists unless they renounced Communism as Government felt that the employment of such men was incompatible with loyalty to the State. The Council decided to enquire of the Government in this regard.—Reuter.

GOVT. "BLUFFING" LEADERS

Why The Sardar Opposed Bardoli Committee Personnel

NOT BLOCKING THE INQUIRY

Vallabhbhai--Rieu Talks Settle Dispute

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SURAT, Oct. 23.

With reference to the news published in to-day's City edition of Bombay papers issued by the Associated Press of Indian regarding the controversy, over the personnel of the Bardoli Enquiry Committee as announced by the "Bombay Government which the "Times of India" characterises as "Mr. Patel's new move to block the enquiry", and tries to assert that its special correspondent's aspersions on Sardar Vallabhbhai were justified, in spite of the fact that no less an authority than Mr. Garrett the Collector of Surat District has disowned it entirely," the Chronicle" correspondent is in a position to state that neither Mr. Vallabhbhai nor any of his colleagues have ever entertained the idea of putting any hitch in the way of the enquiry which the Bardoli people had so well earned at great sacrifice.

BLUFFING THE PUBLIC.

It is, however, true that Mr. Vallabhbhai and his colleagues were opposed—and rightly—to the appointment of Mr. Broomfield as Judical Commissioner on the Re-Enquiry Committee, as he had definitely learnt from some of the M.L.C's. who took prominent part in the Bardoli settlement, that the appointment of Mr. Davis on that Committee had been agreed upon. If your correspondent is rightly informed Mr. Vallabhbhai had no personal objection to Mr. Broomfield's or any other official's appointment, because he is convinced, beyond doubts of the genineness of the Bardoli peasant' case. But what annoyed him most, as I understand, was the attitude of Government to "bluff" the public leaders—as the Sardar describes it—thus trying to degrade them (leaders) in the public eye.

It was on account of this attitude on the part of the Government that he opposed the personnel of the Committee and not "with a view to block the enquiry" as the "Times of India" would have it, as it will now be clear to all, that after fully discussing the question with Government through a long correspondence which lasted for several weeks past as also in person with the Hon. Mr. Rieu at Poona, he has, as a reasonable man, decided to give up his opposition.

SARDAR JUSTIFIED.

Further to justify his (Sardar's) position, in taking objection to the personnel of the Committee, it will not be out of place to state here, that his contention was also borne out by certain M.L.Cs who were directly connected with the Bardoli Settlement, when they (M.L.Cs.) made written statements to Mr. Vallabhbhai declaring that they had clear recollections of some of the Government members having agreed to appoint Mr. Davis as Judical commissioner on the Inquiry Committee, whose decision would finally prevail in settling the disputes arising out of the enquiry.

ing proceedings of the Council.

NO RESERVATION FOR MARATHAS.

On the question of reservation of seats for Marathas, the Bombay Government point out that they form 76 per cent of the voters in Ahmednagar, 73 per cent. in Nasik 75 per cent, in Poona 62 per cent. in Ratnagiri and 71 per cent. in Kolaba and appear to suggest by inference that no reservation is necessary.

On the question of nomination of members to Legislative Council the Government of Bombay unanimously hold that to introduce genuine responsibility the Council should be purely an elected body and that experience has shown that the presence of nominated official bloc has tended to make Ministers lean on them more and more and prevented the formation of regular Ministerial parties. To secure representation of the Depressed Classes they propose three seats be reserved for them and in regard to Labour if on election of Council, it is found, that three members who can be said to represent Labour have not been returned, the Council shall be asked to co-opt three or less as case may be as to secure three members to Labour.

TRANSFER OF RESERVED SUBJECTS

As regards the composition of provincial Government, the Bombay Government favour unitary form of Government and suggest a Cabinet composed of five Ministers, who shall be appointed from along elected members for life-time of Council and who shall be liable to be dismissed only on adoption of a proper motion of no-confidence by Council after adequate notice, etc. They also approve of joint responsibility and recommend that there shall be a Chief Minister on whose recommendation the other four Ministers shall be appointed. The Government favour by majority the transfer of all subjects to Ministers including Law and Order subject to certain safeguards in regard to law and order while the other view is that there should be safeguard in regard to land revenue also.

The Bombay Government point out that there are three methods by which safeguards could be provided. One is to give the Governor full powers of certification and veto in regard to Law and Order and also land revenue if it be regarded as deserving reservation. But this it is pointed out will be placing too much responsibility on one individual and for that reason is not favoured.

Other suggestions are that either there should be Upper Chamber for Province or creation of Governor's Council on which there will be two Europeans and two Indians who will be appointed by the Governor by nomination and who will not be subject to control of legislature.

In regard to the Upper Chamber the suggestion is that in all subjects which the will of the Lower House should be final. In subjects like Law and Order and Land Revenue, either the will of the Upper House shall be final or there might be joint sitting and decision of joint Houses of Provincial Legislatures might be final.

The upper House for the province, it is suggested, might consist of 30 to forty members of whom 2/3 will be elected and 1/3 will be nominated and the present electorate for Council of State will be electorate for Provincial Upper House.

RESERVED SUBJECTS AND GOVERNOR'S WILL.

The other suggestion is that the Governor in Council should act as Second Chamber and whenever it differs from legislature it shall be entitled to return the bill or resolution on any subject once for reconsideration. In all transferred subjects will of legislature on re-consideration shall be final while the will of the Governor in Council shall prevail in regard to reserved subjects. It is also proposed that the Governor should have the power to certify expenditure necessary for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity. The period of lower house is recommended to be four years while of the upper house if constituted is recommended to be five years.

It is also recommended that the Governor should continue to exercise power of certification now enjoyed by him under section 72 d of Government of India Act and also that in all cases of legislation involving revenues of the Presidency his previous sanction shall be necessary and all charge on public revenues shall be proposed by a member of the Government only.

In regard to the services Government express the view that experience has shown that apprehensions entertained by all India Services have been proved to be groundless and recommend recruitment to All India Service by Central Public Services by Provincial Public Service Commission and to Provincial Services by Provincial Public Services Commission so that the political influence may not be brought to bear on the appointments etc..

It is also recommended that all India Services should have the right of direct appeal to Governor in all cases of grievences.

Representation for Anglo Indians who are now represented by nomination is recommended by election by creating one city constituency.

On the question of separation of Sind, one Executive Councillor and one Minister dissenting, evidently Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah and Moulvi Raffiudin Ahmed, Bombay Government, hold that separate Government, for Sindh would be an act of financial extra-

BOMBAY CHIEF JUDGE OPPOSES SUPREME COURT

Difficult To Get Men Of Experience Says Sir Amberson

MONEY OUT OF DEALING JUSTICE

Working Of Judicial Department Shows Annual Profit Of Rs. 30 Lakhs

(Free Press.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

The intimation that Sir Amberson Martin, Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, was giving evidence before the Simon Conference in camera, has been received in political circles with surprise. Apprehensions have been expressed that camera evidence possibly indicates evidence calculated to retard political progress.

NO OPINION ON REFORMS.

As a result of enquiries made in this connection the Free Press of India is in a position to state that Sir Amberson expressed no opinion on the question of Constitutional Reforms. On the contrary he explained that in the absence of any invitation from the authority to the High Court to express any views on the question of Reforms the High Court Judges had no intention of coming forward to give any evidence before the Conference. But Judges changed their opinion when they found that memorandum submitted to the Commission contained proposals regarding changes in the constitution of Courts, etc., and learnt on enquiry that public invitation of the Chairman of the Commission was the only invitation to every party concerned and that the question of constitution of composition of judiciary in India would be one of the subjects pertinently coming under the review of the Commission in the course of the enquiry.

SUPREME COURT IMPRACTICAL.

Sir Amberson, it is believed, drew attention to the proposal of the Associated Chambers in favour of the establishment of Supreme Courts and expressed the considered opinion of the Judges of the High Court of Bombay that the proposal was impractical. Some of the reasons on which the Supreme Court was opposed were (1) that it would be difficult to get men of experience, standing and ability to constitute the Supreme Court Bench under the present age-limit of 60. If the age-limit was fixed at 65 it might be different; (2) no central place can be thought of for a vast country like India and travelling Supreme Court would be a costly and unworkable proposition, and lastly the present arrangements are giving satisfaction.

COURTS AND POLITICAL CONTROVERSIES.

Sir Amberson, it is understood, was subjected to severe cross-examination on his opposition to Supreme Court. It was pointed out to him that the Associated Chambers, European Associations, the Nehru Report, all favoured the establishment of the Supreme Court and such a body was absolutely essential under any form of federal constitution to interpret the constitution and to adjudicate upon the reciprocal rights and obligations of the Central and Provincial Governments and of Provincial Governments' interest. Sir Amberson's view was, it is stated, it was really desirable to enact the provision by which High Courts would be debarred from entertaining applications of political character as for instance when a writ of Mandamus is asked for against the President of a Council, a member of the Government, etc. In Sir Amberson's opinion it had now become too frequent a practice on the part of aggrieved parties to resort to Courts to restrain municipal and legislative bodies from holding meetings or passing resolutions or for declaring a part of their proceedings 'ultra vires'. The Courts also had shown greater tendency to entertain such applications. One result was to draw the Courts into a vortex of political and party controversies which was highly undesirable. Sir Amberson was, therefore, of opinion that in the future constitution a provision should be made by which Courts would be debarred from interfering with either pending or other proceedings of Legislatures.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND JUSTICE.

It is also understood that Sir Amberson discussed the 'pros and cons' of the proposals that the judicial administration should be transferred to the Central Government. The Bombay High Court while expressing no decisive view is said to have stated a case for and against the proposal. It was pointed out that the administration of justice in the Bombay Presidency was profitable. After meeting the cost of criminal justice the working of the judicial departments showed an annual profit of about 30 lakhs. If, therefore, justice was to be transferred to the Central Government allocation of funds will have to be worked out. In the opinion of the Judges of the Bombay High Court it would be impractical to transfer Courts of less standing than the High Court to the Central Government as justice could be done to posting transfers and appointments only if there was a close touch and that could be maintained only by local Government. It appeared, however, to the Judges of the Bombay High Court that transfer of the High Court itself to the Central Government might prove advisable. At present the Home Department of the Government of India looked after all questions concerning High Courts. In the case of transfer of High Courts to the Central Government it might be profitable to transfer them to the Law Department which would be in charge of an Indian member who would also be a member of the Bar. High Courts would, however, continue to exercise superintendence over lower Courts in the Presidency under Section 107 of the Government of India Act.

ADVANTAGES OF TRANSFER.

Discussing the advantages of transfer of High Courts to the Central Government the Judges held that it would lead to the unity of the Indian Empire, greater security for High Courts by reducing the possibilities of application of political pressure in regard to appointments, etc., by making High Courts independent of fluctuating provincial finances, by making High Courts less dependent of the vote of any future hostile Legislature or extremist local Government of the future and also securing greater uniformity in the procedure and administrative unity. Under centralised, though the Judges would be liable to transfer from one province to another, it should not be undertaken except with the consent of the Judge concerned. High Court Judges also recommended raising of age-limit giving the right to High Court Judges of direct appeal to the Government of India and the Secretary of State when necessary. The only disadvantages would be that the High Court might lose touch with the local Government, but that was not a serious factor. In the case of transfer to the Central Government Judges wanted retention of all special privileges now enjoyed by the Bombay High Court Judges regarding official bungalows, etc. It is further learnt that the evidence was given 'in camera' at the instance of Sir Amberson himself.

PATTANI TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 22.

The Prabhashankar Pattani Fund, started by the subjects of Bhavnagar State on the occasion of the conferment of the C. I. E. on Sir Prabhashankar about 20 years ago, has now amounted to Rs. 2 lakhs.

The Committee in charge of the fund has now decided to start a "Pattani Technical Institute" which will for the present concentrate on the teaching of Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing of calicoes.

The State will be approached for a Grant-in-aid of half the recurring cost of the Institution.— A. P.

DISTURBING SITUATION IN MERSEYSIDE

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A disturbing situation arose in the Merseyside owing to the campaign of Transport Workers' Union to capture members of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union. Following expulsion of the latter from the Trade Union Congress, the owners refused to recognise the new Union, and the attempt of the latter to man the ship "Birkenhead" led to disturbance when a coastal vessel arrived in the Mersey manned by members of the New Union, signed on in London and the owners put on board a fresh crew belonging to the National Seamen's Union.—Reuter.

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S FIFTH MEETING.

REPORT TO BE READY BEFORE X'MAS.

PRINCES TO LEAVE ENGLAND IN NOVEMBER.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Butler Committee held their fifth meeting this afternoon. Sir Leslie Scott continued explanation of the evidence presented on behalf of the Princes.

It is now expected that the Princes will be able to leave England in November. It is regarded probable that the report of the Butler Committee will be ready for presentation to the Secretary of State before Christmas.—Reuter.

ACT OF A MAD PERSON?

60 INJURED : 6 KILLED.

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

Business in the city was resumed as usual this morning and no fears are entertained of any repercussion of the bomb outrage on the relations between the various communities. It is generally believed that the throwing of the bomb was the act of a mad person. The theory as to how it was done is that the miscreant hurled the bomb from the wall constructed in the Moghul days, on one side of which is the garden known as the Hazari Bagh and that he escaped by keeping to the wall. An examination of the place of explosion showed patches of human blood and a small crack on the road. The fact that there is no pit make some people think that the bomb was not of service pattern, but of country make. Enquiries in the police circles show that the police do not altogether subscribe to this view. They think that as the crowd was very thick the bomb exploded on the heads of people and there was thus very little effect on the road. The fragments of the bomb are being collected for inspection by the Army Ordnance people. Till this inspection takes place, it is difficult to say of what make the bomb is. The list of casualties compiled up to this morning is sixty injured and six killed.—A. P.

MADRAS FLOODS

GOVT. RECORDS AT TUNI DAMAGED

RAILWAY TRAFFIC TO BE RESUMED SHORTLY

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

Very little news is available at headquarters of the Madras Government regarding the havoc caused by floods on the East Coast.

The heaviest damage is reported to have occured on the border of the districts of Vizagapatam and Godaveri but as telegraphic communication with Vizagapatam has completely broken down it is impossible to get any news.

The Government has asked the Collector of Godaveri to make a report on the situation after ascertaining facts as far as possible. A telegram received by Government to-day states that the Sub-Magistrate's office at Tuni has been flooded and considerable damage has been done to the records. The Government is anxiously awaiting further reports.

FLOOD SITUATION IMPROVING

Enquiries at the headquarters of the Railway show that the situation on the East Coast line is improving. The authorities hope to resume traffic up to Samalkote shortly. Tuni has established telegraphic communication with Bezwada. The passengers in isolated trains at Tuni are reported to be comfortable with plentiful supply of food.

Two motor buses laden with provisions is being despatched from Samalkote this morning.

An inquest was held over the bodies of the two European officers who were drowned and the bodies were interred in a compound near Annavaram railway station. The Agent and the Chief Engineer reached Samalkote last evening.—A. P.

VELERU BRIDGE IN DANGER

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The Cocanada correspondent of the "Hindu" telegraphs to say that accumulated water in tanks on the Yeleru and other hill streams in upland areas is still rapidly flowing with no signs of abatement. The fate of the Yeleru bridge is being very anxiously watched. —A. P.

SIKHS OPPOSE COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

But Demand 30 p. c. Punjab Seats in Legislatures!

HEATED DEBATE ON NEHRU REPORT.

"RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE MUST GO."

GUJARANWALA, Oct. 23.

The Sikh League resumed its session to-day. Gyani Shersingh moved a resolution objecting to communal representation in the Nehru Report. He characterised the representation allotted to Sikhs in the Report as unjust, and demanded the reservation of at least thirty per cent of the seats for them in the local legislature and the same proportion of the representation from the Punjab to the Central Legislature of the country on the system of joint electorates and plural constituencies.

SOME MODIFICATIONS SUGGESTED

After Sardar Santsingh (Lyallpur) had seconded the resolution Sardar Amarsingh moved an amendment approving the Constitution drafted by the Nehru Committee and appreciating the abolition of the reservation of seats in the Punjab, but urging an All-India Convention to effect the following modifications: (a) The goal to be complete independence (b) Reservation of seats to be abolished in all provinces (c) The condition precedent to adult suffrage demanded by the Punjab Muslims be abandoned (d) Muslim right to re-open the question of joint electorates after ten years be unconceded.

STAND BY NATION.

The speaker exhorted the Sikhs to stand on the popular side in the fight for freedom. With what justice he exclaimed they demanded thirty per cent?

Giani Kartarsingh seconding the resolution said that while condemning communal representation the resolution smacked of the spirit of bargaining. Master Tarasingh moved a further amendment that the Sikhs be given special representation to be fixed by further negotiations. Discussion is proceeding.

Mr. Harnamsingh contended that Swaraj should not be tantamount to Muslim Raj. Mr. Kabulsingh was of opinion that the Nehru Report granted a boon to peasants and workers in adult suffrage. Mr. Butasingh declared that the Sikhs did not want to wreck the Congress but the whole Nehru scheme was based on communal considerations.

PREJUDICE MUST GO.

Mr. Mangalsingh a signatory of the Nehru Report said that he saw Swaraj coming nearer and nearer every day, but to ensure it the religious prejudice must go. He did not think that the Sikhs' rights could be safe-guarded by conceding reserved seats on the population basis in the Punjab as it would only create mutual suspicion between the communities. Explaining his attitude at the All-Parties' Conference he said that he had urged that communal representation must disappear altogether or that Sikhs should be given thirty per cent. representation. He was confident that Sikhs by their capacity and worth could win more seats than on a population basis.

NO BREAK WITH CONGRESS.

Master Tarasingh did not want a breaking off with the Congress. The Congress could ignore Sikhs. He was not for a Muslim Raj. Nor was he for a British Raj but he would break with the Congress and secure the acceptance of the Sikhs wishes. All Sikhs qualified to vote went into the lobbies when it was found that the original resolution disapproving the Nehru Report and the ideal of Dominion Status and demanding thirty per cent. representation for Sikhs was carried by a large majority. The Independence resolution passed by the Subjects Committee was not put before the open session.—A. P.

SIKHS AND NEHRU REPORT

DISCUSSION IN SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

GUJARANWALA Oct. 23.

In the Subjects Committee of the Sikh League last night there was a heated discussion over the Nehru Report till three in the morning when, after several amendments including one supporting the report had been defeated, a resolution was carried declaring that the report was unacceptable owing to the introduction of communal representation like the reservation of seats, and that in view of the historical and political importance of the Sikhs they should have thirty per cent. representation in the local and imperial legislatures with joint electorates and plural constituencies.—A. P.

A "ONE-SIDED AFFAIR"

Sir M. Shafi's Prejudice Against Lucknow Conference

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

The following statement has been issued by Mr. Rafiahmad Kidwai M.L.A., Secretary All Parties Conference:— Sir Mohammad Shafi's telegram requesting me to wire him a copy of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's letter mentioned in my statement had prepared me for the stement he has now issued in support of his opinion that the Lucknow Conerence was a "onesided affair." We are told that his opin'on was based on three "specific facts" viz 1. Invitation for the Lucknow Conference had been sent to those who were expected to support the organisers. 2. Representative Mussulmans present in Lucknow were not admitted to the meetings and 3. The amendments sent in even by 'Nationalist' Muslims were arbitrarily disallowed by the President"

I may tell Sir Mohammad that no invitations were issued for the Lucknow Conference. The Bombay and the Lucknow Sessions were merely continuation of the Delhi All Parties Conference. Dates for the Bombay session were fixed by the Conference itself at Delhi. At Bombay the Nehru Committee was appointed "To consider and determine the principles of a constitution for India before the 1st July next" and it was resolved that the "All Parties Conference will meet again early in August 1928 to consider the Committee's Report. "All that the organisers did in connection with Bombay and Lucknow sessions was to intimate to the organisations which had either participated in the Delhi Conference or had in the meantime expressed their desire to attend its subsequent sittings of the time and place of the meetings. Having decided to keep himself and his party aloof from the conference how could Sir Mohammad expect the orgaisers to continue sending him intimations of the time and place of the meetings.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE ACCUSATION.

In his statement he gives a list of the Muslim organisations and contends that the absence of representatives of any of these organsations would justify him in calling the Lucknow conference "A one sided Affair." The organisers did extend invitation for the conference to four Muslim organisations namely the two wings of the Muslim League. The Central Khilafat Committee and the Jamaiat ul-Ulma. In a subsequent statement issued only two days later Sir Mohammad names only those four organisations as worthy of being invited to the Muslim All Parties Conference. If the absence of representatives of the Sind Muslim Association, the All India Muslim Federation, the Behar Muslim Association, The Central Muslim Association and the Anjuman Islamia has led Sir Mohammad to call the Lucknow Conference "A one-sided affair" may I ask why has he not thought it worth the trouble to include their names in the list of organisations which are to be invited to the Muslim All Parties Conference. It seems Sir Mohammed is determined to oppose the Nehru Committee scheme and to gain his object he would not mind advancing even those arguments in the correctness of which he does not believe.

SIR MOHAMMED'S "SPECIFIC FACT"

In support of his second "specific fact", SirMohammed names K. B. Masudul Hussain M.L.C., Hafiz Hidayat Husain M.L.C. Mr. Zahur Ahmad M.L.C. and Maulana Syed Habi, editor "Siyasat" as representative Mussulamans who were refused admission. Sir Mohammed forgets that the conference was open only to representatives of political, commercial, and labour organisations. No individuals were admitted in their personal capacity. The gentlemen applying for admission were asked what organisations they represented and on their supplying necessary information they were allowed. In This very question was put to these gentlemen. They were not representing any political organisation. The gist three were claiming admission on the ground they were members of the local legislative council and the fourth gentleman claimed to have been elected by some public meeting at Lahore as its delegate to the Conference How was it possible to admit them as representatives of organisations. In suppport of his third "specific fact" Sir Mohammed Shafi writes: "Can he or any one else deny that certain amendments sent in by Maulvi Mohammed Yakub, Deputy President of the legislative Assembly and the President of the Calcutta session of the All India Muslim League and by Maulvi Mohammed Shafi Daudi M.L.A., were arbitrarily disallowed by the President. I deny the assertion.

MR. MOHMAD YAKUB'S AMENDMENTS.

Maulvi Mohmad Yakub had surely sent in a large number of amendments in full six typed foolscap pages but he was not present in the conference to move these amendments. There was no occasion for the President "arbitrarily" to disallow them Maulvi Shafi had sent in some six amendments. Of these one about Baluchistan was accepted and one about urdu language was also accepted but for proper drafting was referred back to the enlarged Nehru Committee. Two were not moved as Maulvi Shafi was not present in the conference when they were taken up and two were disallowed one being an alternative suggestion to adult suffrage and the other was against the spirit of the Punjab Agreement. I would request Sir Mohammed Shafi to make himself sure of his facts before he issues his third statement on the subject.—A. P.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST FAILS

A HINDU MERCHANT ACQUITTED

In the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case filed by Mrs Ruth Fisher against Mr. Damji Asaria, a Hindu merchant, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of her ornaments pledged by her to the accused for a loan of Rs. 800.

Mr. D'Cruz, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. G. S. Dholakia, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case, are, that the complainant pledged in April 1927 certain of her jewellery to the accused for a loan of Rs. 800 through her broker, Mr. Ghadiali, the terms of the loan being that the accused was to sell away the ornaments after four months if they were not redeemed by the complainant, who was to receive a fortnight's notice prior to their sale. The complainant alleged that no notice was given to her, nor were the proceeds of the sale accounted for.

The defence of the accused was that the due notice was given by him prior to the sale, and the balance of the sale proceeds was paid by him in cash to Mr. Ghadiali who was kept informed of the sale from time to time.

The accused submitted a written statement and led defence evidence.

The Court disbelieved the prosecution story and held that it was proved that due notice was given by the accused and that the court was satisfied that there was no dishonest intention on the part of the accused in disposing of the jewellery. The accused was therefore acquitted.

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD

DHANRAJGIRJI'S ELEVEN WINS BAHRAMUDDIN TROPHY

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 24.

The Raja Dhanrajgirjis XI won the Bahramuddin Cricket Trophy to-day beating their opponents by seven wickets. The play continued to-day after two day's cessation owing to rains.

The Mahomedan not-outs Muhammad Hussain and Jameel Hussain continued their innings and scored freely against the bowling of Deshmukh, Naidu and Fozdar. Muhammad Hussain who had the distinction of making the highest score in the Tournament namely 143 was out to a clever catch by Naidu at mid-off. Hussains innings though not quite flawless were never-the-less marked by many attractive strokes his chief hits being ten fours. During his stay at the wicket the score rose from 90 to 303. The Mahomedans were dismissed for a total of 317 soon after Hussain's departure and Dhanrajgirjis' eleven were set to make 152 to win.

They opened their innings with Dravid and Jitekar facing Riazulhaq and Fazul Ahmad. Naidu and Jakkal came together at fourteen and the score mounted rapidly, runs coming freely from Naidu. Jakkal was content to play a stonewalling game scoring fourteen in three hours. Naidu brought the century on the board with a hit for six. When Deodhar joined Naidu the game livened up and Naidu with three consecutive sixers wiped off the deficit. He played very free cricket without making a single mistake and hit ten fours and six sixes in a not out score of 116. Deodhar made 18 not out.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

For the fourth year in succession the Ramlila festival which falls to-day was not celebrated by the Hindus of Allahabad who did not agree to the police restrictions about playing music. In Maburi and Jhusi some miles out of Allahabad there were the usual celebrations.—A. P.

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DR AMBEDKAR'S EVIDENCE BEFORE SIMON SEVEN

Would Like Rule Of Minority Over Majority !

The following is the continuation of Dr. Ambedkar's evidence before the Simon Commission.

In answer to Dr. Gour whether he seriously suggested that that there should be included in the Constitution that there should be one Police Inspector drawn from the Depressed Classes in every district, Dr. Ambedkar answered that there was nothing strange in his suggestion. Continuing he said:—

Other countries after the peace settlement have done so. I have seen in it provided in the case of Czecho-Slovakia and Rumania and possibly one or more Balkan countries.

Lord Burnham: They may be in books published about them but have they been really given effect to by to by the countries concerned?

Dr. Ambedkar: I think so.

Lord Burnham: It is not what I have heard about them.

Dr. Gour: Have you thought of the contingency that under your scheme that the minority should have excess representation beyond their strength and as the result of several minorities making that demand nothing would be left for the representation of the advanced communities?

Dr. Ambedkar: Every minority community would not be entitled to protection merely because of its numerical strength. The minority community that is entitled to protection is the community which is 'oppressed' and cannot assert itself unless specially protected.

Dr. Gour: Is your scheme conceived as a temporary or permanent scheme?

Dr. Ambedkar: As temporary. I look forward to the time when all these special safeguards may be removed and India would be a one united nation.

SCANT COURTESY.

Continuing Dr. Ambedkar said in further reference to the discontinuance of the grant by the Sholapur Municipality that he could say with accuracy that the grant was discontinued because the superintendent of the Depressed Class Hostel refused to join the caste Hindus who were a party in power inside the Municipality. He addressed a letter to the President of the Municipality asking for enlightenment as to why the grant was discontinued and requesting reconsideration by the Municipality. The President neither replied, nor did he place the letter before the Municipality.

Dr. Gour: Are not dinners held in your Presidency in which all communities Interdine with the depressed classes in the last twenty years?

Dr. Ambedkar: I have been six years in public life and taken interest much earlier. I do not think so.

Sir John Simon: Let us take one by one.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Sir John Simon: Is there improvement in the depressed classes in the midst of the village community instead of at the corner of a village or in a separate hamlet?

Dr. Ambedkar: No.

Sir John Simon: About the use of water supply in regard to the water taken from rivers and from wells?

Dr. Ambedkar: No. In rivers still the lower portion is allotted to the depressed classes separately. Nor is there any marked improvement in regard to wells.

What about the resolution in the Bombay Council?

Dr. Ambedkar: It is only a pious resolution.

Sir John Simon: Is there in any District in the Presidency pollution by falling of shadow as we hear there is in regard to Untouchables in South India?

Dr. Ambedkar: There is in some Districts in this Presidency.

How many members of your community have risen in profession? How many are on the Bar?

Dr. Ambedkar: Only myself.

Sir John Simon: Are there two members of your community in the constituency of Sirdars and Inamdars?

I know of only one. There may be two, but they received their Jaghirs from Siwaji for their military services and not at the hands of the British Government.

Mr. Patil: Is there interdining between the members of your own communities?

Dr. Ambedkar: There is.

Mr. Patil: Intermarriage?

Dr. Ambedkar: Slowly progressing in regard to it.

Continuing Dr. Ambedkar said that the disabilities still existed in regard to the free use of motor busses, tramways etc. In Bombay a case occurred of one member of the depressed class being refused permission to enter a tram.

Dr. Gour: Was it not due to the attire?

Dr. Ambedkar: I do not think so. I cannot get a barber to shave me even if I pay him one rupee because of my caste.

POLLUTION FROM SHADOW.

Dr. Gour: In what parts of the Presidency is there pollution by falling of shadow?

Dr. Solenki: In Konkan and Kathiawar.

Dr. Gour: Does not your scheme mean that those who pay no taxes shall tax more those who already pay?

Dr. Ambedkar: Why not?

Dr. Gour: You believe in the poor robbing the rich?

Dr. Ambedkar: But the rich exploit the poor.

Dr. Gour: You want the rule of minority over the majorities.

Dr. Ambedkar: Why not?

Mr. Raja: Has your English attire got anything to do with barbers' refusal to shave you?

Dr. Ambedkar: Certainly not. (Laughter).

Mr. Raja: What is your experience in regard to co-operation of caste Hindus in your work for the uplift of the depressed classes and your attempt at trying to get the depressed classes addicted to bad habits as eating flesh of dead cattle etc?

Dr. Ambedkar: My experience is most bitter. I looked forward to co-operation from them; but on the contrary to my painful surprise I have received every possible obstacle in my work of amelioration. It is tough job to get members of the community to give up their unhygenic habits, but the caste Hindus go so far as to say that they will give the depressed classes better economic terms as long as they stick to their unhygenic habits. I can explain the obstruction only as due to the apprehension on the part of the caste Hindus that if the members of the depressed classes reform themselves they would be irresistible. I have met with this open obstruction in a part of the Colaba District. These Hindus say that these habits are the insignia of our community which must be preserved.

Mr. Raja: What will happen to the depressed classes if they asserted themselves in regard to their rights?

Dr. Ambedkar: What happened to me when I sought to enter a temple in Bombay.

Mr. Raja: What is the condition of the depressed classes in regard to medical relief?

Dr. Solanki: Although the rules relating to the dispensaries under the Local Bodies etc., provide that the depressed classes shall receive the same attention as others, that rule is really observed in the breach. Members of the depressed classes are not allowed to enter the Dispensary. Medicine is thrown to them while they wait outside. I am not referring to Arya Samajists or radical Hindus. But there are many caste Hindus in charge of dispensaries who have objection to attend to the members of the depressed classes and they avoid treating these classes as much as possible except in cases where their failure of duty might get them into trouble. I can mention a case in Gujerath where an Untouchable died because medical attention was not given by the Doctor. In these cases thermometer is applied to the patient through the medium of an illiterate servant or a member of the family and no personal touch is made with the patient with the result that the patients die due to neglect.

Sir John Simon: Are not these cases exceptions rather than the rule?

Dr. Solanki: I do not think they are exceptions. I would call them the rule.

Sir John Simon: Is not medical relief under the Minister?

Dr. Solanki: Yes.

Sir John Simon: Has representations been made to the Minister and what does he say?

Dr. Solanki: In one case his reply was that the remedy lies in persuasion. He has nothing to advise except to advise persuasion all along the line.

Mr. Raja: What about access to schools?

Dr. Ambedkar: During his Ministership Dr. Paranjapye issued a circular that free access should be given to the depressed classes in all schools under public management. But I think that circular is a dead letter. I can mention the case of a school in Devu where villagers practised social boycott because children of then depressed classes were admitted.

Mr. Raja: What is the attitude of the caste Hindus in the Council and what is the attitude of the Government of Bombay?

The attitude of the Hindus is one of coldness, while that of Government is apathetic. Dr. Ambedkar here read a letter from the Collector of East Khandesh written on 25th September to a member of the depressed classes in which, while expressing appreciation of the services of the member of the community, the collector said he could not recommend his nomination as member to the Bench of Hony. Magistrates until the Bombay Government made some pronouncement on the question of policy.

Sir John Simon: Do not members of your community pay their share of indirect taxes as customs duty when they pay increased price on those taxed commodities?

Dr. Ambedkar: They do.

Sir John Simon: Are not members of your community largely in service as butlers etc?

Dr. Ambedkar: Yes.

Sir John Simon: Do you think they are qualified to vote?

Dr. Ambedkar: Yes.

Sirdar Mazumdar: Are not the depressed class saints revered by all communities?

Dr. Ambedkar: I know of one such case.

Mazumdar: Is there not complete absence of untouchability in Puri amongst the worshippers of Vitoba?

Dr. Ambedkar: Oh, no. It is a myth. There is untouchability.

This concluded the evidence of the case for the depressed classes and the Conference rose for the day as far as public sittings were concerned.

BOMBAY GOVT. AND REFORMS

RECOMMENDATIONS SHROUDED IN MYSTERY

The Correspondent of "Hindu" wiring from Poona says:—

Now that the Bombay evidence has been gone half-way through, one would expect a fair indication of Bombay's case, but unfortunately, such an attempt cannot yet be made. In the absence of any case put forward by public associations carrying weight of political opinion in the Presidency, the only other source of weighty opinion can be the Government of Bombay, but their proposals have neither seen the light of day nor been made the subject of examination through official witnesses. Some say, this has been reserved as the last item during the Poona sittings. And it is no use building calculations on incomplete reports regarding the views put forward by the Bombay Government. For instance, what enlightment could one have from the mere report that has appeared in the press that the Bombay Government is advocating transfer of all subjects, until it is known what counter safegaurds it is proposing and what is the character of the second chamber it wishes to have and what would be its electorate?

It is true, Mr. Wiles, Financial Secretary of the Bombay Government, dealt with financial proposals, but therein he threw no new fresh light on the subject and if he received a promise from Sir John Simon that the Meston settlement would be re-examined, it is no news, because this is one of the tasks reserved for the Statutory enquiry.

The problem is not merely one ff financing provinces on an elastic basis but more so of finding elastic sources of revenue for the Central Government to meet any emergency calling for big financial commitments.

Then came Mr. Griffith, who had just handed over charge of the post of Inspector-General of Police. His was not the voice of the Bombay Government and was in fact, against the considered view reported to have been put forward by his Government. He expressed personal revolt against the idea of transfer of Law and Order: Mr. Griffith, while he had nothing to complain against the efficiency of Indians in the force, could not fix his mind on the cause of the communal tension, and was tossed about by every wind that blew. He seemed to agree with Sir Hari Singh Gour that communal disterbences were caused by political differences. But he changed his tune and accepted Dr. Suhrawardy's view later that the scramble for offices and communal electorates had nothing to do with communal troubles. His evidence was thus not of any political value beyond establishing his opinion on a point on which he could undoubtedly speak with competence, that Indians holding high police posts enjoyed the confidence of the people and were found capable and that if there were charges of partiality against them there were also such charges against Europeans, which therefore proved nothing against Indian as a class.

A RIP VAN WINKLE.

Mr. Newman, Chief Conservator of Forests, came determined, it seemed, to voice the diehard view of Service associations, and at one time the encouragement which he received from the questions of Lord Burnham gave cause for anxiety to Indian members; but Sir John Simon very tactfully and broadmindedly managed the situation and both he and Sir Arthur Froom made Mr. Newman modify his position and agree that he was not opposed to Minister's control nor to Indianisation

On the whole, therefore, while individual officers of the Bombay Government are inclined to play the Rip Van Winkle, it cannot be said that they reflect the views of their Government, and one must wait for another four days before reviewing Bombay evidence.

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Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING, AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). *Then he was put on Virol.* After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confirmed "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No. 2. AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvest work in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL THE FOOD OF LIFE

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DR. SUN YAT SEN STILL LIVING?

SERVANT SPRINGS UP SURPRISE.

SAYS EX-PRESIDENT HAS BECOME A MONK

"The Japan Times" has the following in one of its recent issues:—

"Colombo, August 10—(I. N. S. by Mail)—Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, first president of China, is still alive and is now a Buddhist monk in Mongolia, according to the story told by To Heng, a Chinese resident here.

Sun Yat-Sen has renounced the world says To Heng, who claims to have been the ex-President's trusted servant for many years. He states that he first made Sun Yat-Sen's acquaintance at Honolulu, and that, in company, they made many adventurous and secret journeying during the revolution.

To Heng, who is now a cloth vendor, relates how Sun Yat-Sen, one night, left for Mongolia, leaving the sorrows of the world behind him. It appears, according to To Heng, that financial difficulties also influenced the ex-President's decision."—

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN AMERICA.

(Continued from Page 6.)

as the first step of the Republicans towards electing other Negroes to seats in Congress; thus by appealing to race hatred, they are attempting to bring the anti-Smith Democrats of the South back to their party.

The Republicans, on the other hand, are attempting to counteract the effect of De Priest nomination on White anti-Smith Democrats of the South by carrying on an organized propaganda against Smith. They call attention to the fact that a Negro, Joseph H. McLemore, has received the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Twelfth District of Missouri. Thus by pointing out to the Negro-hating Whites of the South that Governor Smith has appointed and will appoint Negroes to State offices, and that he has shown and is showing a friendly attitude towards their race, the Republicans are working hard to line up the Southern Whites for Hoover. The leadership of opposition in the South to Governor Smith within the Democratic Party itself is largely confined to Methodist and Baptist clergymen and women engaged in feminist activities. Officers of the Prohibition organizations are also engaged in an anti-Smith propaganda. The National Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party is working not so much to create a bone-dry United States at once as it is to hinder Governor Smith in States where they think they can weaken the natural Democratic strength.

The influence of the Democratic Party is definite in the South; the general theory is that the Democrats of the South will never vote for a Republican candidate. The Southern Women's National Committee is carrying on an active campaign for Governor Smith throughout the South, and leading women, who are familiar with his record in public life, are carrying the fight into their respective home States. The influence of the Democrats is, however, generally uncertain in the East and altogether elusive in the West. A great net is therefore being spread by the Democratic National Committee to capture the naturalized vote of all racial groups. Thirty such groups have already been oganized and it is the biggest thing ever attempted in this direction in any presidential campaign.

A NEW FACTOR.

Voters of foreign origin seem to have forgotten all party lines in this campaign. In an effort to co-ordinate the German-American vote, the German-American Voters' League has sent out thousands of letters to its electorate. The letter reads in part thus: "We want Al-Smith because we love and admire him. His splendid record as Governor of New York State during a number of terms demonstrates that he possesses that rare administrative ability, that statesmanship and that grasp of public affairs needed to master successfully the many complicated problems facing our country. Furthermore, we confidently hope that with Alfred E. Smith in the White House at last the ugly scandals that are now besmirching the fair name of our republic and making American justice the laughing stock of the world, will be brought to an end. We believe that no serious effort in that direction will be made so long as the Republican Party is in power." Such enthusiasm among foreign-born voters cut across the old party lines. They will not now be herded like cattle and driven to polls by the so-called leaders to vote as told, but will do their own thinking this year.

It is interesting also to note that even lawyers have been organized to work for Governor Smith. John W. Davis, who was the Democratic candidate for President four years ago, is the Chairman of the National Committee of Lawyers for Alfred E. Smith for President. Such Lawyers' Associations have already been organized in thirty-five out of the forty-eight States. With such forces at work Governor Smith seems to be pushing ahead even in Eastern and Western States. It is interesting to observe that in Morris county, which is considered to be one of the Gibraltars of the Republican Party in New Jersey, a cigar-store man put in a stock of 500 Hoover buttons and 500 Smith buttons for sale. He sold only 195 Hoover buttons in two weeks, while within the same period the sale of Smith buttons numbered 386, and all that in a county which is normally Republican by a wide margin. Present signs indicate that Governor Smith is gaining both in Democratic and Republican States. It will not, therefore, be surprising if the Negro defection turns the scales of election in favour of Governor Smith as the next President of the United States of America.

A. I. C. C. MEETING AT DELHI

MR. SATYAMURTHI'S RESOLUTIONS

PLEA FOR COMPLETE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

Mr. Satyamurthi, M.L.C., Member, All India Congress Committee has sent a number of resolutions to be moved at the next meeting of the All India Congress Committee which meets at Delhi during the first week of November.

These resolutions call upon all Congress organisations and Congressman throughout the country, all non-official Member of Legislatures and leaders of political parties and communities in Inda not to give evidence before the Simon Commission nor co-operate with it in any manner, public or private nor attend or participate in any social functions given to them, to carry on an active campaign for boycott of the Simon Commission and for popularising the resolutions of the Madras Congress declaring complete national independence as the goal and appealing to all political organisations and politicions who are for Dominion Status to desist from carrying on any compaign agianst independence.

NEHRU REPORT SUPPORTED.

Another resolution congratulates the authors of the Nehru Report on the successful completion of their labours and in producing an agreed constitution. A further resolution expresses opinion that no parliamentary Bill should be drafted embodying Indian Swaraj demands as being wholly inconsistent with her right to self determination.

Mr. Satyamurthi will also move expressing strong disapproval of attempts made to perpetuate existence of All Parties Conference and call district and provincial Conference as in his opinion this would seriously interfere with the influence and work of Congress and its organisations.—A. P.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL T. U. CONGRESS FORMED.

The Punjab Provincial Trade Union Congress Lahore has been duly registered under the Trade Union Act of 1926 and the following office bearers elected:—Dr. Nand Lal, Bar-at-Law, President; Mr. J. B. Miller, Senior Vice President; Mr. M. A. Khan, Junior Vice President; Dr. K. C. Hiteshi, General Secretary; Prof. Shiv Dass, B. A., Secretary; L. Shiv Dayal, Advocate, Secretary; Dr. Sultan Mohafmed, Chief Organiser, Mr. J. P. McDonnell, Organiser; Giani Khasan Singh, Municipal Commissioner, Assistant Secretary; Mr. R.C. Sewak, Assistant Secretary; Pt. Nand Lal Sahney, Treasurer; Prof. Saraf, M. A., Mr. Essex, Pt. Amar Singh Advocate Mr. Kashi Nath, B. A. LL. B., and Mr. Jiwan Lal. Bar at-Law; Councillors. Unions duly registered should apply for affiliation.

"DAILY HERALD"

TOOK KHILAFAT MONEY ON FALSE PRETENCES

At the meeting held at the Limehouse Town Hall, London.

Mr. Mahammad Ali declared that during his last visit he paid £1500 from Khilafat Fund to the "Daily Herald" which he understood was to fight imperialism. In view of the attitude of the "Herald" the Maulana was going to see Mr. George Lansbury, his good old Christian friend, to demand refunding of the amount as it was taken on false pretences.

The meeting passed a resolution condemning Major Atlee's participation in the Simon Commission.—"Forward"

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued last year evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

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The consistent dependability of the WEST END "Jaz" ALARM is not accidental. The strongly-made and finely-adjusted movement makes it possible and ensures a long life of time-keeping service.

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LONG CONTINUOUS ALARM Rs.7
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You can *double* the value of your smile

This NEW WAY gives "off-color" teeth dazzling whiteness and makes your gums firm and healthy

DON'T think your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way.

Germs by the millions breed in film. And germs plus tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Film also invites tooth decay.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

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The way teeth grow whiter and brighter will delight you. You do not dream what lovely, dazzling white teeth you may have.

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To prove results, buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

B-26-B

THE NEHRU REPORT.

EFFORTS AT POPULARISING IN C. P. AND BERAR.

LOKMANYA'S STATUE UNVEILED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 23.

Amidst cries of "Lokmanya Tilak ki jai", Dr. M. A. Ansari, President of the Indian National Congress performed the unveiling ceremony of the bronze statue of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The triangular piece of land in front of the Mukkurwari tank, "the gateway of this ancient city of Bhonslas" was a surging mass of humanity who had assembled there to pay their homage to their departed leader.

Barrister M. V. Abhyankar who presided paid a handsome tribute to his "guru". Lokmanya Tilak, the speaker said, lived at a time when even the word "Swaraj" was anathema. He fought and fought boldly for the emancipation of his countrymen but he had to pay a heavy penalty for his patriotism and was sentenced by the same Indian judges who owed their position to the agitation which Lokmanya carried out. Barrister Abhyankar next referred to the great qualities of the head and heart of the late departed leader and said that they would either win Swaraj which was their birth-right or perish in the struggle.

The Tilak Statue Committee may well be congratulated on selecting Dr. M. A. Ansari to perform the ceremony for nothing was dearer to the late leader than the Hindu-Muslim unity and as is well known Dr. Ansari is so much striving to achieve the object of uniting the two sister communities of India. Dr. Ansari appealed to the audience to give their whole-hearted support to the Nehru Report, which had been drafted with such great labour. The time had come when they should carry on an incessant propaganda, setting aside their petty quarrels, for the popularising of the Report which should be the magna charta of their lives and they should not rest content unless they have secured the minimum demands setforth in the Report.

Dr. Ansari was presented with an address of welcome by the Nagpur Municipality and later delivered a lecture on the Youth movement in the Buldi Picture House.

POPULARISING THE NEHRU REPORT

The Nehru Report is gaining new supporters every day. By passing the resolution supporting the Nehru Report the Nagpur Municipal Committee has set a good example which the local bodies in the province may well emulate. The Working Committees of the Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha and the Non-Brahmin Association also passed resolutions approving of the Nehru Report. Seth Govind Das and Dr. B. S. Moonje made extensive tours in the Hindi and Marathi districts respectively convened meetings, explained to the audience the importance of the recommendations embodied in the Nehru Report and secured the sanction of the people.

Attempts are being made to call an All Parties' Conference of the C. P. and Berar to approve of the Nehru Report. Replies are pouring in to the circular of Dr. Moonje on the subject. An informal meeting of the local leaders will be shortly held to decide the question.

"OVERCROWDING" IN LEGAL PROFESSION.

The recent resolution of the Nagpur District Bar Association "that the rules relating to future admission of the first and the second grade pleaders be so amended as to debar retired Government servants from practising at the bar during the period they are in receipt of such pension" has once more brought to the lime light the all absorbing problem of the over-crowding of the legal profession in the C. P. and Berar. Every year candidates are being enlisted while retirement from practise are very rare. The time has surely come when people should be discouraged from entering a profession where many of its existing members can hardly be said to make a decent living. The sooner the would-be-lawyers realise that all is not gold that glitters in the legal profession the better for them. The sooner our pensioners realise that there are higher things in this world than the acquisition of gold, the better for their country and the better for them. These gentlemen, with the wealth of the experience acquired during the course of their service, can help their motherland in many different ways. By the increase of the lawyers it has practically reduced an honourable class of men to the verge of starvation. If the number of lawyers is allowed to increase to an unlimited extent the struggle for existence will become more keen in the profession and nepotism and other evils are bound to flourish. Will the pensioners consider the supreme wisdom of keeping themselves aloof from the greed of lucre and allow their younger generation to make a living if not a decent living, while they might help to further the cause of their motherland?

UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS.

The Education Department of the Central Provinces have issued a press note announcing the happy tidings that in accordance with the recommendations of the Auxiliary and Territorial Force Committee the Government of India have accorded sanction to the constitution of a University Training Corps for Nagpur University. The students of the C. P. and Berar have been demanding this privilege of acquiring military training since their colleges were under the jurisdiction of the University of Allahabad. But as is usual with the bureaucracy, the question was postponed on one pretext or the other. With the inception of Nagpur University the agitation was renewed with double vigour and the authorities fought tooth and nail to constitute a Training Corps for their students. It is a matter of congratulations that their efforts have borne fruit and that the Corps will be a fait accompli at no distant date. The unit will be known as the 10th Nagpur Battalion consisting of 330 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. It will consist of two companies, one with headquarters at Nagpur and one with headquarters at Jubbulpore while the detachment at Amraoti will belong to the Jubbulpore company. Two instructors with previous experience of training corps at the Universities of Bombay and Madras have been engaged while an advisory committee has been nominated to settle the preliminary details.

TWO NEW WEEKLIES.

It is a well known fact that there are very few English journals in these provinces. It is therefore with some degree of pride that the people of the C. P. and Berar have welcomed the new English weekly "The Nagpur Guardian" which made its first appearance on last Saturday. It will be a review of politics, literature and society and will be edited by Mr. Nirmal C. Banerji of the now defunct "Nagpur Mail". "The Nagpur Guardian" will be national in outlook and it will endeavour to present its point of view on men and things candidly and earnestly ever upholding fearlessly the rights of the people.

A new Marathi weekly "Janata" (Pepole) has been published at Nagpur on the auspicious day of Vijayadashmi. The journal will be edited by Mr. G. R. Pradhan, M. L. C., leader of the Non-Brahmin party in the C. P. The paper lends its whole hearted support to the boycott of the Simon Commission and the movement for the popularising of the Nehru Report. "Janata" will take no part in dirty party politics but will strive for mass literacy.

G. I. P. RY. WORKERS' MASS MEETING.

A YEAR OF WONDERFUL PROGRESS.

A mass meeting of the G.I.P. workers was held in Damodar Thakersey Hall at Parel on Saturday in the evening when Mr. V. B. Purandare presided.

The report of the year's progress was read and passed and showed a rapid rise of members and also increase in funds.

Mr. Jhabwala condemned the Trade Disputes Bill and admired the wonderful stand of the mill-workers in the recent strike. Mr. Bradsly thereafter congratulated the G. I. P. workers on their amalgamation. Mr. Rele and Mr. Surve spoke in encouraging term of Unionism.

Mr. Joglekar condemned the attitude of the Agent in not conceeding the demands of the men.

RESOLUTIONS.

Thereafter the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) This meeting of the Railwaymen of Bombay condemns the action of Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Railway leader of Great Britain in timely accepting the reduction of 2 1/2 in the Railwaymen's earnings which is definitely against all principle of organised trade Unionism and deterimental to the unity of the Railway workers.

(2) This meeting protest against the proposed Trade Disputes Bill as being nothing short of a repressive measure designed to stop the growing organisation of the workers and to prevent any militant action of their part to obtain better conditions. It calls upon the workers to organise 100 per cent for action, and it calls upon T. U. C. to carry on an effective campaign with the object of a General Strike if the Bill becomes law.

The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union sends out praternal greetings to all the other industrial Unions of the country on the termination of its original narrow existance and asks then to develop themselves into large organisation on the principle of one big Union of every industry so as to defy armed capitalism which has been the source of all misery and poverty.

(4) This meeting puts a record of its deep sense of admiration at the heroic stann the Bombay Mill Operators offered to hard-backed and unyielding capitalism for well nigh six months against heavy odds, facing starvation for the assertion of worker's undoubted privileges and rights to secure better and happier conditions of life.

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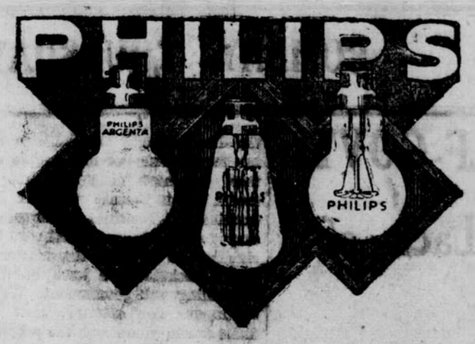

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A smile in every glass
There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
VIMTO
The Drink of Health
VIMTO
Made by J. M. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.
Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.
"VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

New Discovery BY Dr. Desai, L. M. & S. FOR HYDROCELE

Can be Radically Cured in Fifteen Minutes at one sitting WITHOUT OPERATION

Treatment given in Bombay for 4 days every month by special (Deposit) appointment only.

Details with Certificates can be had, if three anna Stamps are sent to

Dr. B. N. Desai, L. M. & S.

Wadi Falia, - - - - SURAT. (B. B. & C. I. Rly.)

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The tree of business is laden with ripening golden fruit.

The casual advertiser gives it a vigorous shake, gathers the small one-time yield, discontented that it is not "bumper" bountiful.

The wise advertiser, like the careful orchardist, knows that only so much of the golden fruit ripens at a time.

He shakes the tree a little today, and a little to-morrow, after Time has ripened more of the fruit.

....And the consistent and persistent advertiser also knows that the yearly bumper crop of silver rupees is the total yield of not one day, week, or month, but the result of constantly "shaking" the tree for the fruit as it gradually ripens.

The great tree of your potential business is most bountiful. *Keep shaking the tree of Opportunity with judicious advertising.*

Bombay Chronicle

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

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THE JUPITER GENERAL means Insurance Protection. Its address in Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY OCTOBER 25, 1928

INDIA'S CLAIM TO SELF-GOVT.

Progress Hindered by Lack of Opportunities.

BRITAIN'S WAR-TIME PROMISES STILL UNFULFILLED.

Mr. Natesan's Message to Canadians.

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan on the occasion of the Government dinner at Edmonton (Canada) on September 8th:—

Mr. Premier, My Lords and Gentlemen,—I desire to avail myself of this public opportunity to convey to you, the citizens of Edmonton, and through you, to the citizens of the Dominion of Canada, how very much we appreciate the kindness with which we have really been overwhelmed. It is now sixteen days since we stepped on your shores and from the moment of our arrival till now we have been received everywhere with warmth and we have been throughout recipients of your boundless hospitality.

LESSON IN TRUE COSMOPOLITANISM.

My fellow-delegates from India and myself have witnessed with a glow of pride and satisfaction the remarkable amity that prevails among all the classes, communities and races that inhabit this vast Dominion of yours. Besides the French, the English, the Scotch, the Irish, the Welsh, you have here Italians, Finns, Ukranians, Germans, Norwegians, Greeks, Jews, Poles, Swedes, Belgians, Hollanders and others. Verily, you have in your land a brotherhood of internationalists, and you are giving the world a lesson in true cosmopolitanism. Yours is the best example in the world of once-warring races and nations, living together in peace and harmony; tied by one bond, the love of the common country. Your strong devotion to your native land can be seen when one notices the fervour with which all the different races and nationalities join in singing with pride your national song "Oh Canada, Oh Canada."

SOME FACTS ABOUT INDIA.

In return for your magnificent hospitality and the splendid opportunities you have afforded us to study your country, I desire to convey my gratitude in the time-honoured fashion of my country by uttering the three words "God bless Canada." I now turn to my country. Following the precedent set by others who have spoken about their country, I desire on this occasion to give you a few facts about our past, our present and our aspirations for the future. I feel this is necessary as I find there is a great deal of, I had almost said, profound ignorance about our country. I come from India—a land which one of the great Western 'savants' described as "the cradle of humanity", a land which, as Lord Peel has told you already, has a great past and an ancient civilisation behind it. It is worth remembering too as our good friend Roselyn Mitchell observed, that though for over a period of ten thousand years, conqueror after conqueror has contributed his share of destruction, yet until this day, it preserves its personality,—a unique personality indeed.

We are 320 millions, Hindus, Mussalmans, Sikhs, and other martial races and though sometimes one has fought with the other, yet each has given unto the other something of its culture and thus jointly enriched the civilisation of the country.

INDIA'S CAPACITY FOR ADMINISTRATION.

We have had great rulers in the past. Chandragupta and Asoka, Akbar, the great Mussalman Emperor, whose beneficent rule and noble attempt to found a Universal Religion has formed the theme of one of the finest poems of Tennyson. We have had warrior-statesmen like Ranjit Singh and Sivaji, whose statue was not long ago unveiled by the Prince of Wales. The art of government has not been, and is not, unknown to us. The Dravidian, the Aryan and the Mussalman all alike have had their day, although each has its own chequered tale to tell. For a long time past and even at the present day, the great Native States, Indian States as they are called, and which comprise one-third of India, have been and are being administered by a number of able and distinguished Indians. It may interest you to know that the Prime Minister to His Exalted Highness the Nizam is a Hindu, that in Mysore, a province ruled by a Hindu, a young and patriotic Mussalman is the Dewan. I am mentioning some of these facts to you, because you hear so little about my country and what little news is given to you is about the ill-feeling that is said to permanently exist between Hindu and Muslims. It will interest you to know that among one of the great saints revered by the Hindus, is 'Kabir', a saint of Mussalman origin. In one of the mosques in the South from which I come, Hindus go on pilgrimage and offer their prayers. To go back to the subject, our capacity for administration; within the last quarter of a century. Indians drawn from all classes and creeds have been trusted with responsible posts in the Executive Council of the Viceroy and those of the Governors of the various Provinces, and according to all accounts, they have acquitted themselves very well.

MEN WITH WORLD-WIDE FAME.

In the sessions of the Imperial Conference and of the League of Nations, some of my countrymen have distinguished themselves to a remarkable degree, and one I may refer to by name, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, whose character, ability and remarkable power of eloquence have won for him the admiration of some of the best British statesmen, and to-day he is in South Africa, acting as an Ambassador of peace in handling the delicate and complicated question of the rights of the Indians domiciled there. In the Central Legislature, in the Municipal Corporations of our great cities and in the governing bodies of our Universities and in many other institutions—I speak from personal knowledge—Indians of all classes and creeds and Europeans have been working together, and one of them, Sir Darcy Lindsay is here. No doubt, we have our differences and our quarrels, but which institution is there in the world which is free from them? Indeed, these seem to be the common heritage of all mankind. In the world of letters and in the field of science, we can point with pride to Tagore, the poet, and Jagadish Chandra Bose, the scientist who has astonished the scientific world with his marvellous discoveries and researches in regard to plants.

REFORMIST MOVEMENTS.

But the activities of the nation have not stopped with these. For over half-a century, several Protestant reformist movements and organizations like the Brahmo Samaj, the Arya Samaj, the Ramakrishna Mission, the Servants of India Society, the Seva Sadan, the Indian Social Reform Movement, and the Depressed Classes Mission have been each in its own way carrying on active propaganda and beneficent work.

LACK OF OPPORTUNITIES AND FACILITIES.

Let me at this stage state at once that my object is not to present the picture of the bright side only. I shall be false to myself and to you if I leave any such impression. No body is more keenly alive than myself to our many defects and shortcomings. We have done many things which we ought not to have done. We have not always been keenly alive to all our responsibilities. We realise fully that only 7 per cent of our population is literate. In this and in some other respects the fault has not been entirely ours. I may mention one of the finest and noblest of our citizens, Gopala Krishna Gokhale, who urged Government to introduce free elementary education, died broken-hearted. I have within the time at my disposal endeavoured to tell you that with all our sins of omission and commission and despite the disadvantages and handicaps incidental to the rule of one people over another, we have done something to our credit. It is because we lack the opportunities and facilities which are necessary for our fuller growth, we have been claiming to become the masters of our own household. We have been in short demanding self-government. We want to be in our own country, what you Canadians are in yours and the people of other Colonies are in theirs. This cry for self-government, I assure you, is not a new cry. It is as old as half a century. We claim self-government, not as a gift of Britain but one which we are entitled to, which is due to us, indeed long overdue. We claim it as our birthright, the birth-right of every British subject. We have been, in the gatherings of the Parliamentary Association, hearing almost incessantly that the British Empire stands for justice, equality and freedom for all. You, Mr. Premier, laid stress on the fact that the British can maintain their position only if they adhere to this ideal. I ask you to translate this into action in regard to my country. Remember, we ask for no favour but what is due to us and promised to us by a succession of great statesmen beginning from Malcolm and Elphinstone in the early part of the last century and repeatedly ratified by promises and proclamations. My Lord Peel, I am speaking about this with some warmth, because one of the members of our delegation went out of his way yesterday in his speech and declared that Great Britain would be glad to give India the gift of self-government, but she was staying her hand for our sake so that it may not prove to be the poisoned cup. You must not forget that when the Great War broke out, my country supplied nearly a million and a half for the fight, and some of them perished in fields thousands and thousands of miles away from the land of their birth. We contributed too from our impoverished exchequer two millions sterling. We did all this and more, because we thought it was a just war, a war fought for the overthrow of autocracies, a war fought for the liberation of small nationalities and States a war fought for the right of "self-determination." Our ears are still ringing with the high-sounding declarations and proclamations of those days. Britishers who talk in these days of the gift of self-government for India and delaying it for our sake would do well to remember what Mr. Lloyd George said about the Irish demand for self-government. "It is something which has to do with the pride and self-respect of the people." The late Bonar Law made the following remarkable pronouncement in regard to the same question:—"I think very often, a bad form of government will work infinitely better than a much better system without that consent and good-will."

WHAT INDIA WANTS.

The truth of this was well recognised by one of your great Liberal statesmen, the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman when he proclaimed: "Good government could never be a substitute for self-government." You have seen the wisdom of this policy in relation to South Africa.

If you look at the constitution of the Empire Parliamentary Association, you will find it is composed of three classes of members:—

(1) those that have responsible government and Dominion status;

(2) those who have responsible government without Dominion stauts;

(3) those who have no responsible government, and this refers to India.

It is time, high time, this incongruity, this anomaly, is removed.

Remove it not only for our sake, but for the sake of the British Empire, and if I may add, for the sake of humanity as well. I say, humanity as well, for we believe that India has a mission to fulfil in this world. Remember in the morning of the world, before many of the present day powerful nations had not even been born, before any one talked of the League of Nations, World Peace and the Parliament of Man, it was the sages of my land, who sang in rapturous tones, in the beautiful hymn of the Upanishads, proclaiming, for all time to come, the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God.

India asks for nothing more, nothing less. We want the opportunity to work out our own destiny and to translate into practice the message of peace and good-will to all proclaimed thousands and thousands of years ago."

PLANTS ARE GOOD DOCTORS

THEY KNOW A HEALTHY ROOM

Have you a plant in your home which is not flourishing? If so, there is probably a reason, which you would be well adviced, for the benefit of the health of the members of your household, to seek, for plants are a valuable guide in health matters.

If a room is so badly ventilated and dark that plants will not flourish in it, it is certainly not a healthy living room for human beings. Plants, too, are very sensitive, and quickly react to any poisonous gases there may be in the air.

Leakage of gas, faulty drains, and the like may gradually contaminate the atmosphere of the house without the occupants being aware that there is anything wrong; but plants will soon detect and give warning when the air is impure.

PROVED BY POISON.

As an example of the value of keeping plants in a house as a guide to health, a begonia in full bloom was placed on the table in a living apartment of a London dwelling-house. In three days the flowers had drooped, the buds lost their colour, and many of the leaves died.

The householders, little thinking there was anything amiss, secured another plant to replace the begonia, but the same thing happened when it was placed on the table. The household could not account for the strange occurrance, but a visitor suggested that there might be a slight escape of gas.

When the floor was taken up, a leak was discovered in one of the pipes. It was a trifling nature, but nevertheless sufficient to poison the air in the room above.

The begonia justified its claims to be a "doctor" in healtdh matters by flourishing as soon as the leaky gas pipe had been put in order.

NEW SKULL FOR OLD.

A Toronto electrician is now driving about his native city in his own motor-car with a skull that can scarcely be said to belong to him.

While at the Toronto power-station he received a shock of several thousand volts and was picked up for dead with a severely-damaged skull.

Six days he lay unconscious, and in that time the hospital surgeon, Mr. R. E. Gaby, knowing that the man could not live with such a skull even if he ever regained consciousness, set himself to effect to repairs on it.

Sixty sqare inches of bone were removed bit by bit and replaced with a chemical cement of great toughness. Skin from the man's thigh was grafted over the fractures.

The man, Mr. Norman Ellis, recovered, and may live for many years yet, though another blow would be fatal.

There is no skull like one's own skull, but the surgeon can sometimes perform miracles in providing a substitute.

TINTS FOR TRUMPHS.

Privately printed playing cards form the latest fad of some film stars seeking new luxuries.

They have special designs, some bearing futuristic patterns and others having engraved on them the owner's favourite photograph. One actress has had her cards printed in different shades; mauve, pastel blue, green, and grey being used instead of the customary red and black for the suits.

This idea is not a new one, for Sir Edmund Davis, the art collector, once commissioned a well-known artist to design a set of playing cards for him.

Of curious collections there seems to be no end.

That amassed by Mr. Henry Ford is one of the strangest.

He possesses one of the finest collections of old gin bottles in America.

These, however, are not the only feature of his "museum". In addition to ancient tandem bicycles, antique bedsteads, and odd musical instruments he possesses a bath-tub in which a man was stabbed to death.

Mr. Henry Ainley, the actor, has a smoking room the walls of which are covered with the lids of cigar-boxes he has collected.

MAN'S RIGHT TO TAKE LIFE

New Social Code in Czecho-Slovakia

The following article contributed by W. J. Brittain to the "Sunday Chronicle" will be read with interest in view of the raging controversy over Mr. Gandhi's doctrin of "Ahimsa".

According to the whiter, in Czecho-Slovakia, a new Social Code is being introduced legalising painless death to people afflicted with incurable diseases. In Czecho-Slovakia they are introducing a decidedly new social code.

It will make legal, under proper safe guards;

Painless death for people with incurable diseases.

Immunity from blame for people who help a person to commit suicide.

Ante-natal operations if parents cannot afford a baby, and

Incurable disease as a ground for divorce.

These are four of the revolutionary measures that are coming.

Ever since a broad-faced Czech took me through his country showed me new concrete bridges—like America's—great new factories, and scientifically kept forests. I have realised the zeal of this mixture of peoples, who have decided to become a European power.

"INCURABLES" CURED.

Now modernity is spreading to their ethics. Is this new, striving country showing the way to the older countries who are already world powers? Will Britain some day kill its incurables, ignore suicide, murder unborn babies whose lives might become a burden to them, and stretch its divorce laws?

We are right in not being too precipitate in accepting the first of the new laws. Even though two doctors were to give their written approval before a person with an "incurable" disease was put painlessly to death, as will be necessary in Czecho Slovakia, we could not be sure that the disease was incurable.

How many people who have been pronounced incurable are healthily living to-day?

Until medical science has gone further we cannot tell definitely whether a person will die. And then when science has gone perhaps still further we shall have enough knowledge to cure the disease.

If doctors could end the sufferings of people by killing them a certain incentive to medical progress would go.

WHO IS TO PROVE IT.

When it is realised how many sane people have been shut in asylums, danger can be seen in the knowledge that two people have power to sign a death sentence.

An even graver danger, from its risk of potential crime, is the proposal that people who help a person to commit suicide shall not be held to have committed a punishable effence. Who will be able to prove that the supposed suicide's act was wilful?

Whether operations should be carried out on prospective mothers whose health would be endangered by the birth of a child, who already have three children, or who prove that they and their husbands have not the means to support a child, is a problem deserving long consideration.

In Soviet Russia already the prospective mother can come before a small committee and if her evidence is convincing receive a permit to place herself under the appropriate hospital specialists.

In America hundreds of such operations are carried out every year for huge fees under the disguise of appendicitis. And anyone whose duties take him to the criminal courts of this country knows what surprising number of women risk their lives and other people their freedom to prevent the coming of a child.

BETTER OR WORSE.

Because lif has begun should a child necessarily be brought into the world to neglect and misery?—that is the question. And should children already living have to share their meagre food; or scarce parental love, with another?

Whether incurable disease should be a ground for divorce is another question that had often forced itself upon the minds of people of this country.

Just because one partner is afflicted if seems hard that the other partner's joy also should be ended, despite the promise "for better, for worse."

It is equally hard that because of the affliction—especially if it is no fault of the sufferer's—one should be left uncared for and unprotected. Certainly a helpless invalid should not be left improvided while the other partner goes off and marries some one else.

THE SPARTAN WAY.

I believe that these proposed new laws in Czecho Slovakia represent the change of thought which is gradually coming over the civilised world. They are part of a march against sentiment, which preserves archaic and unjust laws that fetter the progress of humanity.

We have increased our comforts and allowed our minds to become comfortable. Now we find there is something wrong. For a few people our comfort is worse than the old crudity.

Mother of ancient Sparta used to put their very young children on a roof, and if they were not strong enough to hold on, they had not to go on with the torment of living a weakling's life. Although the trial was ridiculous the principle was sensible.

One great fault can be found, however, with all this insistence on bodily health. To-day the intellect rules: a man with a sound brain and a poor body can be happy and powerful.

BRAIN THE TEST.

Some of our greatest figures—politicians, writers, and business men—are hopeless cripples. If it were still a case of hunting for food and fighting for life history's lost of leaders would be very different.

When brain is so important then, we must use our brain in settling problems like the acute ones just set before the world by this enterprising post-war state.

Feeling must take a poor third place, for what we feel is seldom that being felt by the victim. Sentiment must be forgotten and the doors opened to the reforms which complex civilisation has obviously made necessary.

But all the right to decide in every case, nuts be reserved very strictly to the person concerned.

A TRIBUTE TO STUDEBAKER PERFORMANCE

SHATTERS CROSS-COUNTRY RECORDS IN AUSTRALIA

Kingsford Smith and Charles Ulm, co-pilots of the "Southern Cross" which recently made one of the longest airplane flights in history, have each purchased a new Studebaker President Eight State Sedan. The two cars were delivered to these intrepid airmen in Sydney, Australia, on July 12.

"Smith and Ulm, who groomed their monoplane for the long flight to Australia, are naturally motor experts," said the Local Studebaker-Erskine dealer. "They demand unfaltering reliability of automobiles as well as airplanes, and their selection of "The President" is looked upon as a distinct tribute to Studebaker."

The fight of the "Southern Cross," a tri-motored monoplane, from San Francisco to Australia is the outstanding aviation feat of the year, according to aviation authorities. Never has an airplane sought such tiny "targets" as did the "Southern Cross" when it set out to find Honolulu, and later, that tiny island city, Viti, in the South Pacific.

STUDEBAKER'S PERFORMANCE.

Almost at the same time the Southern Cross was playing the Pacific air planes, a Studebaker Commander was shattering all previous records for cross-country travel in Australia. The Commander, driven by Norman Smith, motor editor of the Sydney Sunday Times, left Freemantle, West Australia, under the observation of the West Australia Royal Automobile Club and started for Sydney. The distance—3,711 miles over all types of roads—was covered in 147 hours and 32 minutes. This remarkable run lowered the previous mark by 12 hours and 22 minutes.

"The Freemantle-Sydney cross country run came as a climax to a series of triumphs Studebaker cars have made in Australia during the past year. These unusual performances were significant to Pilots Smith and Ulm. Their consideration of all cars and their final selection of Studebaker Presidents is considered a rare tribute to the performance and stamina of these smart-looking automobile.

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